

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1874, and is now in its hundred and thirty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It has been a weekly of forty-eight columns since 1874, with interesting reading—editorial, news, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable to the community. It is published every day except Sunday and holidays. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. Single copies for sale at 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance. It is published at the rate of \$1.00 per year in advance.

## Local Matters.

### Newport Fire Fighters Help.

Newport played a not inconsiderable part in the great task of fighting the big conflagration in Fall River early Wednesday morning. As soon as the officers of the Fall River department saw that the flames were getting beyond the control of the local men, with every piece of apparatus in the city hard at work, word was sent for aid to the chiefs of Taunton, New Bedford and Newport. Chief Kirwin was at once ready to respond, and ordered pumper No. 4, stationed at Equality Park, to start out for the long run to Fall River over the snow-covered roads. With a crew of four men under Captain Charles Freeborn, the new auto pumper left the station just before 12.30 and about one hour later rolled into position within the fire lines at Fall River. The Newport couplings were not of the right thread to fit the Fall River hydrants, but Chief Davol of the Fall River department sent the Newport force right into action, laying hose and assisting the Fall River men in some of the most dangerous work of the fire. The Newport pumper was sent into reserve to be ready to respond to any emergency call in other parts of the city.

Soon after Pumper 4 left Newport, Chief Kirwin decided to go through in the Chief's car. He picked up some newspaper men and made fast time until he reached Town House hill in Middletown, where his machine was stuck in a drift because of the necessity of allowing a trolley car to pass. Word was sent to Newport and Pumper 1 was sent out to haul the car out of the drift. This was accomplished in a short time, and the Chief made good time over the rest of the trip. At Fall River he was of much assistance in fighting the big fire, having a special oversight over the Newport men.

Chief Davol of Fall River and the Fall River newspapers were warm in the praise of the efficiency and quick response of the Newport men. In the old days, to have sent Newport apparatus to Fall River would have meant the ordering up of a special train on the railway and probably a long delay, but with the motorized fire department the apparatus made the trip by road, under the worst conditions that could be encountered in record breaking time. It was a long cold ride for the men, and Fireman John Doyle, who drove the heavy car, was pretty numb by the time Fall River was reached. Mr. Roland E. Arter, local agent for the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company, went through in his own car to look after the Newport apparatus. He made a flying trip in his light car, being within the fire lines in Fall River within 45 minutes after he was called from his bed.

Many Newporters went to Fall River early Wednesday morning to view the ruins. Mayor Boyle went up on the 9.10 train to extend his sympathy in person to Mayor Kay of Fall River, and received hearty thanks for the assistance that Newport rendered. It was a tremendous conflagration, and the light of the fire could be plainly seen in Newport.

Mr. Webb of the firm of Cherry & Webb, whose loss was total, is a son-in-law of Senator Henry C. Anthony of Portsmouth, and makes his home in that town. This firm had but recently spent between \$15,000 and \$20,000 on extensive improvements to their property, the work having been finished only a few days before the fire broke out. Both Mr. Webb and Senator Anthony were notified of the fire at an early hour, and at once went to Fall River by auto.

Captain William J. Maloney, a surgeon in the British army, who was wounded at the Dardanelles and is visiting this country on furlough, is visiting Dr. Horatio R. Storer on Washington street.

### Recent Deaths.

William S. Brownell.

Mr. William S. Brownell, long recognized as an expert bookkeeper and for thirty years an employee of the business department of the Newport Daily News, died at his home on Wednesday after a comparatively short illness. He had suffered from a severe cold for some three weeks, but it was not until the day before his death that his condition was regarded as serious.

Mr. Brownell was a man of quiet and retiring disposition, with few interests outside his home, his church and his business. His ability and integrity were unquestioned, and those who knew him best esteemed him the most. His devotion to a cause that he believed to be right was unwavering, and he was not quick to change an opinion that he had once formed. All his life he was a firm believer in and advocate of the cause of temperance, being a member of a number of temperance organizations.

He was born in Newport in 1847 and had lived here practically all his life. He had been employed in various local establishments as bookkeeper and accountant, and also in the large New York establishment of A. T. Stewart in New York, previous to entering the employ of the Daily News where he had remained since 1886. Since the business was incorporated under the Rhode Island laws, he had been a director and assistant treasurer of the corporation. He had also been employed for many years to teach the evening bookkeeping classes in the public schools.

Mr. Brownell had been a member of the Channing Memorial Church for many years, and had taken an active part in the work of the church. He was one of the oldest members of Rhode Island Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1863.

He is survived by a widow, one daughter and four sons—Miss Mary S. Brownell, and Messrs. Charles T., William S., George W., and C. Arthur, all living in Newport except Mr. William S. Brownell who is engaged in engineering in Connecticut.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon and Rhode Island Lodge will conduct the Odd Fellows ritual.

Charles C. White.

Mr. Charles C. White, formerly station master at the Middletown station of the New Haven railroad, died very suddenly at the Newport Trust Company on Wednesday. He was seen by passerby struggling to get up the steps to the banking rooms, and they assisted him to enter. There he sank into a chair and quickly lapsed into unconsciousness. While officials of the bank were struggling to restore him to consciousness, Dr. Jacoby chanced to enter the bank and pronounced him dead. Medical Examiner Sherman was notified and found that death was due to heart failure and old age. Mr. White had been subjected to attacks of heart trouble and carried a bottle of medicine in his pocket for use in emergencies, but this proved of no avail at this time, although a swallow of the medicine was administered to him just before he lost consciousness.

Mr. White was born in Newport on February 8, 1838. He learned the upholstery trade here, and was for a considerable time employed at the Old Colony shops. He was for 13 years station agent at Middletown, retiring in 1905, since which time he had done no active work. He made his home with his daughter, Mrs. James E. Keeson on Bedford avenue. He is also survived by two sons, Messrs. Benjamin T. White and Charles Frederick White. He was a man of genial and companionable nature and had many friends.

### Lincoln Day.

Lincoln Day was appropriately observed in the public schools on Monday, having been postponed from Friday on account of the death and funeral of Dr. Darrah. The exercises for the Rogers High School pupils were held in the Colonial Theatre building, as it was found that the Rogers assembly hall was too small to accommodate them. The corps of cadets of the Rogers marched to the Colonial in military order, the line being headed by the drum and bugle corps. At the other schools there were exercises commemorative of the day, details from the Grand Army post being in attendance.

### A Rare Treat.

Hon. A. P. Gardner, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, who is to be the guest of Mr. Guy Norman over Sunday, will deliver an address at the Colonial Theatre at two o'clock Sunday afternoon. Admission will be free. Congressman Gardner is one of the best known men in the country. He is one of the earliest advocates of preparedness. He is an eloquent speaker and his address on Sunday will be worth going a long distance to hear. It is chiefly as a friend of Mr. Norman that he will speak in Newport.

### Fire Alarm Mix-up.

By the misunderstanding of a telephone message sent to fire headquarters on Sunday afternoon, the fire department went on a wild goose chase to the outer end of Third street while a fire was gaining rapid headway in a Thames street business block. The delay in reaching the scene for this reason was responsible for a considerable spread of the flames as early arrivals believed that they could have been held in check by the use of a hand extinguisher at the proper moment.

Shortly after five o'clock Sunday afternoon, while the snow storm was still raging, fire was discovered in the dental office of Dr. David E. Flynn in the Covell block on Thames street. Persons in a building across the street first saw the fire and called headquarters on the telephone. There the message was misunderstood, and instead of striking box 3 for a fire at 163 Thames street box 163 at Third and Sycamore streets was struck. This called all the uptown apparatus over onto the Point. The police patrol wagon passed through Thames street on the way to the box and was stopped by the persons who had been attracted by the fire. An officer was sent to strike box 3, while the others did what they could to check the flames. When box 3 rang out, all the downtown apparatus responded, and when the error was discovered the uptown apparatus came back to the fire, so that the whole department was on hand.

The fire for a time gave promise of being a serious one. Smoke was pouring from the whole building and the flames were rapidly destroying the dental office. Water was turned on and the fire was subdued after a fight, without penetrating to other parts of the building.

However, the other tenants lost considerable by smoke and water damage. Ruger's photographic studio was badly smoked up, and the two stores on the lower floor occupied by William K. Covell and A. G. Landers & Son had a considerable water damage. The whole loss was probably covered by insurance. The actual fire loss on the building was not large, but Dr. Flynn's offices were pretty well gutted.

As the firemen were about to leave the scene when the fire was entirely out, they were called across the street to the Bridge Company's Ten Cent store, where a threatening condition was found. It was apparent that the building was charged with electricity from some source, and an investigation revealed a high tension current in contact with the roof. This was removed as quickly as possible, and the danger was soon over, but it would have made serious trouble had it not been discovered promptly.

The cause of the fire in Dr. Flynn's office is not positively known, but it is not impossible that it may have been due to electric trouble also.

### Who Shall Fill the Vacancy?

A very fine question has arisen as to upon whom the authority rests to fill the vacancy in the school board caused by the death of Dr. Darrah. There would seem to be some conflict in the laws of the State, city charter and the ordinances of the city on that subject. The State law reads: Chapter 66, Section 4, "In case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the town council until the next annual town meeting for State or town officers." The city charter says: Section 23, "Unless otherwise specially provided, all the powers, general or special, now conferred by statute upon town councils and boards of Aldermen shall in the city of Newport be vested in the Board of Aldermen." The charter is a State law and would seem to outrank any ordinance of the city. The city ordinance on this question reads: "If the office of any member [of the school committee] shall become vacant by resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be annually filled by said electors at said annual election provided always that the representative council may fill any such vacancy from the time it occurs until the next annual election."

### Washington Birthday Ball.

The Washington Birthday Ball to be given by the Artillery Company at Masonic Hall next Tuesday evening, February 22, will be a grand affair. Gov. Beekman has accepted an invitation, and his military staff will be in attendance in full uniform. It is expected that Gov. Beekman will lead the grand march, which will take place at 9 p. m. The committee expect some three hundred or more people to be present on this occasion.

Dr. George D. Ramsay, who has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia, following a severe cold contracted at the funeral of Dr. Darrah, is now reported as much improved and is considered practically out of danger. Although he was a pretty sick man for a few days, he did not have the most violent form of the disease.

### School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. In the absence of Mr. Lull, Mr. Covell was elected secretary pro tem, and read the monthly report of the superintendent, which contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4,068, average number belonging 3,773.3, average number attending 3,401.9, per cent. of attendance 90.1, cases of tardiness 469, and cases of dismissal 72. Number who have left school 18. Reasons for leaving: To work 9, for illness 2, moved from city 3, poor work 2, no reason 2. The total enrollment is 33 more than last month and 203 more than one year ago.

The Rogers High School has an enrollment of 632, an increase of 22 over the total of last year. The enrollment in the parochial cooking class is 19 and the average attendance is 11.

### Board of Health.

Since the last report, January 10, there have been in the public schools one case of scarlet fever and four of diphtheria. These cases and others not in the public schools have excluded eight other pupils. The total number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria since September 18 and the total exclusions 14.

### Absence.

During the month 49 different teachers and assistants have been out because of the prevalent grip colds. The total absence in days was 130 and it is evident that the regular work has suffered seriously—especially in Rogers High School, where at least six teachers have been absent on the same day.

### Finances.

The finance committee with the heads of other committees met the Committee of Five of the Committee of Twenty-Five assigned to this department on Friday, January 25, for the purpose of explaining the budget of 1916. On Tuesday, February 8, the finance committee and the chairman of buildings and janitors met the Committee of Twenty-Five to offer any further explanations.

### Census.

The census of January, taken by Messrs. Gifford and Probert, is as follows:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Public	1857	1821	3678
Parochial	19	648	1267
Private	65	60	124
Non-attending	272	219	491
Totals	2203	2757	5500

Not attending: Under seven 290; Fourteen and over 271; Remainder (7-14) 17.

The truancy officer's report on the "remainders" is as follows: Under 7 years 1, number attending school 1, incapacitated by illness 8, working under certificate 4, recently moved here 2, not vaccinated 1.

The state divides from \$63,000 to \$70,000 pro rata according to the school census. Although there is an increase in this census the state may not pay as much as much as last year, because the remainder of the state may have grown in a larger ratio.

In the public schools 699 younger than seven and 903 who are 14 years or older, who are not obliged to attend school. There are 283, 11 years, and 266 who are 15, who may have working certificates and there are 193 who are 16 years or older who may work without certificates.

In public and other schools there are 1,175 who are 14 years or older. This number is a fair measure of the efficiency of the schools, for the laws of the state no longer compel attendance. Teachers' Retirement Fund.

This fund has been increased by the dividends on the shares in the Newport Realty Company (6) and in the Builders and Merchants Exchange (48), by a regular contribution to the fund (109), the January payment by teachers (18.01), and by the semi-annual dividend (\$33.12). The total is now \$47,819.86.

### Public Honor.

All schools were closed at 11 o'clock Friday, February 11, as a token of respect for Dr. Rufus E. Darrah, whose death on the preceding Tuesday had thrown the whole city into mourning. Dr. Darrah began his first term of three-year service January, 1902, and he has been re-elected since that date by unusually large majorities.

Dr. Darrah was a member of the committee on buildings (later the committee on buildings and janitors) until this year. He was chairman of the new committee on playgrounds until the Recreation Commission was established, when he became the representative of this board on it. He was the first to present to this board a resolution to introduce military drill into the Rogers and he became chairman of the new committee when this board adopted and introduced military drill.

As chairman of the special committee now at work on the enlargement for the Rogers he has been so thoroughly convinced of the urgent need of increased accommodations that he has given much time to study of the plans being developed, and he has also interviewed many business men of the city in order to create in their minds a similar conviction and a desire to erect something that will be a credit to Newport.

This synopsis is not intended as an appreciation of Dr. Darrah, but only a brief summary of some of his activities while a member of the Public School Committee.

The report of Truant officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 153; number of cases of truancy (public 6, parochial 2), 10; number out for illness and other causes, 143; number of different children truants, 5; number found not attending school, 1; number sent to public schools, 1; number sent to parochial

schools, 0; number of certificates issued (14-15 years), 2; number of certificates issued (16-16 years), 1.

On January 13 a boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered for sentence. He was reprimanded by the court, and his probation continued.

After the disposing of some routine matters, Mr. Clarke asked what are the duties of the sub-committees on buildings. No member being able to supply any real duty, it was decided to appoint a committee to revise the rules, and Colonel Cozzens, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Harvey were appointed.

As the architect of the Rogers High School addition is ready to present his plans, it was deemed advisable to fill the vacancy on the special committee caused by the death of Dr. Darrah, and Mr. Bacheller was appointed. Mr. Covell reported that the uncertain points regarding the Rogers Fund had been cleared up, but it was decided to secure a copy of the William Sanford Rogers will from Boston.

Mr. Harvey called attention to the condition of the toilet at Calvert and also brought up the matter of the girl's playground at Cranston. On the latter case it was voted that the Superintendent take up the matter with instruction to prepare it for the girls use. The following testimonial was read by Mr. Covell and was adopted:

"We, the School Board of Newport, wish to express our realization of the loss to the community, and especially to this body, by the death of Dr. Rufus E. Darrah. His deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the public schools, his keen judgment and wide experience of men, his readiness to devote time that he could ill spare from his professional duties to the needs of school work, and his cheerful disposition and forgetfulness of self, have all endeared him to us and therefore we have

"Resolved, That this token of our esteem be placed on our records and that a copy be sent to his family and the press."

### A Big Budget Recommended.

The committee of 25 completed the preparation of the tentative budget at their meeting on Monday evening, and it will go to the representative council for their approval or amendment. The total amount is large, and in addition to the sums to be paid from the current year's receipts, there are to be three bond issues, one of \$11,000 for a wooden block pavement on Washington square and a portion of Touro street, one of \$5,500 for additions to City Wharf building, and one of \$16,000 for granite sidewalks. The total appropriations in the budget call for \$399,736.16, with an estimated revenue of \$113,014.06, leaving \$783,691.60 to be raised by taxation in addition to the bond issues.

In accordance with law, the report of the committee of 25 must be mailed to taxpayers seven days before the council meets to act upon the report. This is no small job for the employees of the City Clerk's office, but they generally handle it promptly and will probably do so this year. As soon as it can be known when the last reports will be mailed, a call will be issued for a meeting of the representative council.

### Newport Pays Too Much.

The price of coal in Newport is ten dollars a ton which is higher than in any other place in Southern New England. In Providence, same coal and same size, it is \$3.75, Boston \$3.00, Fall River \$3.50, New Bedford \$3.75, Taunton \$3.10, Worcester, all rail, \$3.25, Portland, Me., \$3.50. Why this difference? There is probably no reason for it except that the dealers ask it and the people pay it.

Mr. William S. Brownell, who died this week, had the unusual distinction of being the first boy to graduate and receive a certificate from the old Newport High School, then located in the Clarke street building. He was graduated in 1864, and although a number of girls had completed the course and received certificates previous to that time, the boys had generally dropped out of school at various stages in the course, so that the first certificate for boys came to Mr. Brownell. The second certificate was issued to Mr. Walter Sherman in 1865.

Mr. Alexander J. MacIver and Mr. John P. Sullivan are both mentioned as candidates for the vacancy on the school committee caused by the death of Dr. Rufus E. Darrah.

Both the steam railroad and the Bay State line put on extra cars to accommodate the large number who went to Fall River to see the fire ruins on Wednesday.

The February thaw of Thursday and Friday caused the snow to disappear rapidly and spoiled the sleighing pretty effectively.

Superintendent Lull is able to be out, after having been housed by an attack of the grip since the funeral of Dr. Darrah.

Colonel and Mrs. John C. Seabury have started for Euclid, Florida, to remain until Spring opens.

Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler has been confined to his home for a few days by an attack of the grip.

### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

The Town Council and Court of Probate held its regular monthly meeting in Town Hall with all members present. The petition of William M. Hughes that steps be taken to make the crossing at the head of Brannan's Lane less dangerous, which was referred to this time, the Town Clerk having been appointed to meet the superintendent of the road, was taken up. The clerk reported an interview with Superintendent Donahue, and after examining the premises, Mr. Donahue claimed that the place was not considered by the company, and was not dangerous under ordinary care by passers, and the examination seemed to support the superintendent's claim. It was voted that the petition be received and placed on file.

The petitions of Joseph Bodus and S. Kauffman for peddler's licenses were granted; fee \$5—each.

The petitions of Meyer and Samuel Sackoff and John Kara for peddler's licenses were refused.

The petitions of John Horsfield and Dennis Birtwistle for victualler's licenses were granted; fee \$5—each.

Oakland Lodge, I. O. O. F., was granted a license to hold a masquerade ball at some future date.

The petition of Albert E. Sherman, in regard to the gutter adjoining his premises referred to this time, was continued for further information. A large number of bills were paid.

In Probate Court the petition of John C. Burke to be appointed administrator of the estate of Manuel T. Brazil, which was continued to this time was taken up. John C. Burke and Robert M. Franklin were appointed administrators, bond being required in the sum of \$100.—with Abbie G. Burke and Marlan M. Emerson as sureties.

The petition of B. E. Anthony for authority to have certain shares of stocks transferred from the name of his wife, deceased, to his own name, was allowed.

The petition of George H. Hicks that letters testamentary on the estate of Clara E. Dennis filed January 20th last, and duly admitted was received, and the will was proved and ordered recorded. Bond is required in the sum of \$10,000 with the American Surety Co. as surety. John H. Cornell was appointed appraiser.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mott have been entertaining Mrs. Nancy Grinnell.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fremont Grinnell entertained the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a few friends recently.

Miss Laura Barker of Norton is visiting Mrs. John McCarty.

Mrs. D. Frank Hall has been confined to her home by illness.

Mrs. J. O. C. Peckham is confined to her bed by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Anslow J. Durfee and daughter Helen have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Durfee of Tiverton.

Mr. Charles Peterson has advertised his farm for sale and will move to Newport in the spring.

Gideon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon W. Almy of Glen street is very ill with pneumonia, and a trained nurse is caring for him.

Mr. Herbert Chase is improving and is able to sit up a little.

Mr. Bradford Norman, who is in Newport Hospital where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis, is improving, and is now considered out of danger.

There was a good attendance at the Valentine sale and supper at St. Mary's Rectory. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion, and the tables looked especially attractive. Mr. Lewis R. Manchester made the chowder, which was excellent. Mrs. Barclay Gifford was in charge of one table with Misses Katherine Coggeshall, Gertrude Baxter, Thornton Sherman and Clayton Gifford as assistants. Miss Maud Weaver was at the other table, her assistants being Mrs. Edith S. Chase, Misses Elsie Wilcox, Eleanor Peckham and Aubrey Baxter. Mrs. John McCarty sold supper tickets. Mrs. Frederick Coggeshall and Mrs. William Croucher were in charge of the cake table. Mrs. Lewis R. Manchester, Mrs. J. Alton Barker and Miss Mildred Barker sold fancy work and aprons. Miss Mary Manchester sold valentines and heart-shaped boxes of candy. Mrs. O. F. Wilcox, Miss Elsie Wilcox and Miss Lillian Baxter sold small boxes of candy. Mrs. Everett P. Smith served tea in the study in the afternoon.

Mr. Elias Grant was found dead at his home in Newtown village on Monday morning by Mr. Walter Brinkman. Medical examiner Bertam W. Storrs was summoned and said that Mr. Grant had probably been dead since Saturday evening. He was last seen alive on Saturday. Mr. Grant was born in Abbot County, New Brunswick, in 1818, he has been a resident of this town for 40 years. Mr. Grant is survived by two brothers one living in Vermont, and one in Florida, he leaves no other relatives. He has been employed at Glen Farm for a number of years. Mr. Grant had lived alone in his cottage near Chase's store for the past three years. The funeral was held at the Christian Church on Wednesday at one o'clock, with Rev. Robert Downing conducting the service, the interment being in the Union Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniels of Newport have moved into the cottage formerly belonging to Mrs. Clara E. Dennis. Mr. Daniels is employed as a butcher by Gideon W. Almy of Glen street.

Lincoln Day exercises were held at the Quaker Hill school on Monday.

Mrs. Frank H. Slack of Providence is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Thomas of Childs street.

Mrs. William F. Brayton entertained the Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Tuesday afternoon. At the business meeting plans were made and committees appointed for the Washington's Birthday supper to be held next week.

# The RED MIST

## A TALE OF CIVIL STRIFE

### By RANDALL PARRISH

#### ILLUSTRATIONS BY C. D. RHODES

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## CHAPTER XXI.

## The Fight in the Cabin.

Benton's cabin had been burned six months ago, Noreen told me, and the old man was believed to be dead. Few others over used this cut-off, or had occasion to pass this way, and the weeds had quickly taken possession. I was obliged to feel for the worn trail, as it wound here and there along the slope of the hill, and then finally down a shallow depression toward the river bank. The horses stepped cautiously, pressed closely together in the narrow rut, and the only noise was the occasional stumble of a hoof. Thus we came down to the shore. My memory of the spot was hazy and uncertain.

"Have you ever crossed here?" I asked doubtfully. "I scarcely remember where the ford lies."

"Yes," she replied, leaning forward, "with my father a year ago."

"We'll ride together, but keep your feet free in the stirrups."

"I am not in the least frightened. Don't worry about me," and she held out her hand. "You'll not find me a bad soldier."

"I am certain of that—no if you are still the same girl I played with."

Her hand was in mine, and was not withdrawn.

"I—hardly think I am," she answered soberly, a little catch in her voice. "I am not a girl at all any more, but I keep something of the same spirit, I hope."

"I have never understood what spell there was about her to keep me silent. I had never before lacked audacity, yet I dare not speak the words that were on my lips. The thought had taken firm possession of my mind that she was the victim of circumstances; that she accompanied me merely to escape from threatened danger. I knew I loved her; the touch of her hand sent a wild thrill through me, and my heart throbbed to the memory that she was actually my wife. But I dare not permit her to even guess the truth, for I felt that she regretted the weakness of that moment and would resent the slightest reference to it."

I released her hand, venturing upon no reply, and we rode down the steep bank. The sullen sweep of the water, out of the darkness above, into the darkness below, and the brooding silence, lay hold on my nerves. We drew in under the shadows of the wooded bank, pushed our way through to the top of the rise, came suddenly to an open space, where a dozen acres had been cleared, and rode out boldly across the open field to the Hot Springs pike, clearly visible beneath the soft gleam of the stars.

I know not how long we rode, or how far, for my mind had drifted into a review of the night's adventures, and a plan for the morrow. We met with no one, heard no noise except the steady pounding of our horse's hoofs. A little later the sky to the east began to lighten in the promise of dawn. We climbed a long hill, our horses slowing to the ascent, and by the time we attained the summit the gray light revealed our faces. I looked across at her, and her eyes, uplifted suddenly to mine, smiled.

"You are worn out," I said.

"I—I am tired," she confessed. "I—I have been two days and nights without sleep. If I could only rest for an hour—"

"You shall—all day long. We will find a place in which to hide down there in the valley."

The road led winding down between rocky banks into a narrow valley, hemmed in by great hills, and watered by a small stream. As we paused to let the thirsty animals drink, the in-



A Big Fellow With Ragged, Untrimmed Hair and Scraggly Beard.

creasing daylight gave me glimpses of a bridge skirting the edge of the stream along the west bank. The path turned sharply to the right, and as we mounted to the slightly higher ground we could see the cabin perched on a little knoll, against the black hill behind.

Surely nothing about the shanty, or its immediate surroundings, indicated present occupancy. Yet when I finally advanced it was with caution, and a strange sense of expectation. Noreen followed closely behind, treading al-

most in my footsteps, as noiseless as a fawn, her skirts held close about her limbs. At the edge of the woods she stood motionless as I went crouching forward. The cabin was not deserted, in spite of its desolate outward appearance. Opposite me was an open fireplace, an iron kettle sitting in the ashes, while a short-barreled rifle stood upright in a corner. On one of the stools lay a broad-brimmed hat, and a pair of ragged corduroy trousers hung on a wooden peg beside the unbarred door. I motioned to her to join me. In spite of the lines of weariness in her face the light of the dawn revealed a beauty that caused my heart to throb. Her eyes silently questioned me, and I explained quickly what discovery I had made.

"But the man may return," she said doubtfully.

"Of course, although I imagine he has disappeared for the day. If he is hiding out he may not dare to remain here in daylight. Anyway you can rest safely, for I am not in need of any sleep. I napped in my cell yesterday, and just a short doze will serve me. But you are terribly tired—it is in your eyes."

"Yes," she confessed, "I must sleep somewhere."

"Then come; we'll find a bit to eat and a place for you to lie down."

I opened the door noiselessly, although I took no special precaution, and held it wide, while she stepped across the threshold, and stood looking curiously about. Then I closed it behind us, and we were in a sort of twilight, amid which objects appeared rather indistinct.

"Ah," I said, "the fellow's cupboard must be over yonder. I hope he keeps it well stocked."

I stepped across in front of her, with no other thought than that of exploring the larder, when she gave vent to a startled cry, and I stopped suddenly, sweeping my eyes about to learn the cause of alarm. The ragged quilt was on the floor, and a man leaped across the room and grasped the rifle in the corner. I saw the swift movement, realized the purpose, yet had scarcely time to draw a revolver from the belt, before he had hand on the weapon, and whirled savagely about, facing us. For the instant the gloom disfigured his face—all I knew was that he was a big fellow, with ragged, untrimmed hair and a scraggly beard. I stepped forward and swung up my arm.

"Drop it!" I said shortly. "Lift that gun and you're dead!"

At first I thought him crazy enough to take the chance of my fire; then the big fingers relaxed, and the rifle fell clattering to the floor. To my surprise, the fellow laughed.

"Well, I'll be damned!" he chorled, "you here?"

He threw back his head, and I recognized him—Jem Taylor, old Ned Cowan. I drew a quick breath. My teeth clenched, my arm steady. This encounter was going to prove no boy's play.

"Put down yer popgun, boy, an' take it easy—the blame thing must go off. I reckon as how we all hasn't got nothin' ter fight for, hav' we? How the Sam Hill did yer ever git yer?"

"Now wait, I broke in coldly. "You stand just where you are. I am not sure whether you know me or not; but I know you, Ned Cowan—I know what you did at Hot Springs, and how you took me along so as to make others believe I was guilty."

"Shucks, lad; 'twas no more than a fair fight."

"It was cold-blooded murder, Cowan!" I exclaimed indignantly. "The culmination of a feud."

"Huh who told yer that?"

I stepped aside, but still held him under the muzzle of my revolver. The change in posture brought the man face to face with Noreen; I saw him lean forward and gaze at her; then recoil, as though he viewed a ghost. She never moved, never spoke.

"Good Lord!" he muttered. "Is that Harwood's girl? Why, Anso's out here after her now—"

He stopped, cursing fiercely to himself. His eyes shifted their gaze from the face of the girl to mine. They were narrow cat eyes, cruel and cunning.

"I reckon I ain't seen of Harwood's gal afore in maybe five year," he said slowly, "but she has sure grewed up fine. Anso took after marryin' her first jist ter spite Harwood, but since he seed her a while back he's sorter took a notion he wants her hisself. I reckon I don't blame him. Tho' why he wouldn't wait, but set out ter night. No, I don't reckon, young feller, it's no particular risk. Yer a sojer an' don't jist understand how we fight out yere in the mountings. We jist strike quick, an' then git away. 'Tain't so much of a trick Anso is a-playin' at over at Lewisburg. Sure that's five hundred Yanks thar; an' if thar was five thousand it wouldn't make no great difference the way the guard is set. The whole blame caboodle is camped in the courthouse yard, an' the only picket is at the main ford o' the Green Briar. Yer never saw nobody, did yer, glittin' out yere?"

"No," I admitted, realizing his intimate knowledge. "The camp is poorly protected."

"I reckon it is, and Anso knows that just as well as you do. An' he knows the gal yere had a room at the hotel. Thar is where he went, aimin' fer ter raid the shanty jist before daylight." He laughed again mirthlessly. "By God, but Anso will be some mad when he finds out what has happened. I reckon he'll 'bout cut yer heart out."

"He will have to get me first."

"Oh, don't yer ever worry none 'bout that, young feller. Anso will sure git yer; he knows every bridle path 'cross these mountings, an' I wouldn't give a continental damn for no chance you'd go for ter git away. He's a thier cat on a trail, Anso is—an' besides the blame fool wants the gal. He ain't no Cowan if he lets you beat him out her."

He glanced quickly across my shoulder toward the door. Perhaps she moved; perhaps it was all imagination, but I thought I heard a noise, and wheeled partly around, my eyes for an instant deserting old Cowan's face. It was his one chance, and he took it. I sensed the spring, even as Noreen's cry of warning broke the silence, but not in time to escape the grip of the old man's iron fingers. His body crashed against me with such force that I staggered and fell; one hand closed like a vise on my throat, the other gripped the stock of my revolver, crushing my fingers lifeless. I struck the edge of the table, struggling vainly to keep my feet. I went over with a crash, bearing us both along, old Ned atop, clutching fiercely to keep his hold, his eyes blazing madly down into mine. As we struck I wrenched my hand free and pulled the trigger. The shot seemed to blaze across my own breast, burning like fire, and, the next instant, the man's knee crashed my wrist to the floor, and the revolver fell from my benumbed fingers.

I seem to recall little of what followed; only a confused recollection of desperate struggling amid the legs of the overturned table; of oaths, blows, of eyes glaring revengefully into mine. I seemed to lose all knowledge, all consciousness, under the merciless throttling of those hard fingers. Then suddenly they relaxed—I caught a quick, reviving breath, another. Every nerve in me thrummed; I could see again, hear, feel. That was Noreen's face I looked into—ay, and the girl was actually dragging the fellow off me! I took another breath, a long one, moving so that the inert body rolled over on its side; then I rose up, supporting myself on one arm, and stared about, sobbing in the first effort to gain control.

"Noreen!" the name choked in my throat.

"Yes; it's all right now—Cowan is dead."

"Dead? You—you killed him?"

"No; it must have been your shot. I had no chance; you—you two fought like madmen—then—then he just let go of you, and fell back. I was afraid to come—I thought at first he had killed you."

"My shot? Why the revolver just went off," I muttered, scarcely comprehending. "See! the bullet burned me across the chest, and there is blood there. And you say it struck him? Lord! I never knew. Help me to sit up, Noreen."

With the aid of her arms I found support against the table. The blue coat I wore showed clearly the mark of the bullet, and blood discolored the burned cloth. I ran my hand within, touching the flesh.

"A mere scratch," I said lightly, "requiring a little water. Don't cry, Noreen; there is no harm done; I'll be all right in a minute. Are you sure Cowan is dead?"

"Yes; he hasn't moved since; but—but I didn't kill him."

"Of course no, and I'm glad I did. This is part of my trade, and I'll not lose any sleep over it. Ah! I can get up alone, and the first thing I am going to do is to bar that door."

## CHAPTER XXII.

## We Understand Each Other.

Noreen had drawn away from the body of the dead man, and stood against the farther log wall, with face hidden in her hands. Cowan lay at full length, one arm thrown across his eyes. I bent over him, touching his flesh with my fingers. The ball had penetrated his abdomen, and how the fellow ever fought so fiercely after receiving his death wound I can never understand. I think that in his mad ferocity he was scarcely aware that he was hurt. I turned him partly over, and drew out from the inside pocket of his blouse a handful of papers concealed there. One was a buff packet, which had been roughly torn open—the one taken from Major Harwood the night of his murder.

The packet contained several official papers, but the principal paper was a carefully prepared list of irregulars operating throughout the mountain country, with names of the better-known leaders, the estimated strength of each separate gang, the region in which they hid, and the side they espoused, if any. This had evidently been carefully prepared by some staff officer, undoubtedly Major Harwood himself, as the letter referred to him as having been detailed to such duty, and was full and complete. I found therein this mention of the Cowans: "Father and two sons; probably control fifty or more men, with headquarters near Union in Green Briar mountains; raid indiscriminately; have attacked our forage trains; refuse to co-operate, and continue to terrorize a large section; raided Lewisburg before it was occupied by troops, killing several, and looting the shops. Is considered the most dangerous gang operating in Green Briar and Monroe counties; reports of atrocities received almost daily, many too hideous to repeat."

I glanced up at Noreen, and her eyes met mine inquiringly.

"Is this your father's handwriting?" I asked, holding the paper toward him.

"Yes; what is it—important?"

"Not very complimentary to Cowan here. A report to General Halleck, at Washington, of conditions in western Virginia. I wonder how the old villain ever learned that such a paper was being forwarded?"

"It is not likely he did," she answered thoughtfully. "It may have been an accident which put the document in his hands. See, here is a



I Ran My Hand Within, Touching the Flesh.

letter that father wrote," and she stooped and picked it up from the floor, uttering an exclamation of surprise. "Why, it—it is addressed to Ned Cowan at Union! What could he possibly have written this man about?"

"Let me see," and I took it from her hands. "We may find here an explanation of the whole affair."

It was a single sheet, very formal in expression, as though the writer merely performed a duty which he considered unpleasant, but necessary. He acknowledged receipt of a communication reaching him at Harway's headquarters, apparently an application for pardon, and a pledge to unite with the Federal forces, and stated that the writer would be at the Minor house near Hot Springs at a certain date, where he would be glad to confer further regarding the matter. He agreed to come unattended, and suggested that his visitor use the name of Taylor so as to prevent any suspicion. The closing paragraph referred to a former misunderstanding between them, and expressed a kindly desire to blot out all memory of what had occurred. My hands trembled as I read the lines, and the girl at my side cried softly, her eyes so filled with tears I doubt if she could distinguish the words. Scarcely aware of the action, I held her with my arm, the letter crumpled between my fingers.

"It's all clear enough now, little girl," I whispered, my voice trembling from sympathy. "Your father met his death at the hands of a treacherous scoundrel. It was a plot carefully conceived, and now Cowan has paid the penalty. I am glad we have learned the truth; but Major Harwood would never wish you to mourn here in the midst of all this danger—you are listening?"

"Yes; I will do just as you say."

"It will be best to go; safer, I think, also."

Her hands clung to me, but she was no longer crying, although unshed tears dimmed her eyes.

"I—I thank God," she faltered, "that he sent you to me. I could not bear all this alone."

"I am glad you care to have me here," I answered eagerly. "I was half afraid you did not."

"Oh, but I do; I cannot tell you all it means. I—I think I have never felt more helpless, or—discouraged."

"It is the strain of so much occurring at once, and you are worn out. We will get away from here, somewhere back into the hills, where we can feel safe from discovery. Then we can rest all day, and you will be all right again. We need sleep and food."

I released her hands gently, began a swift search, and found all we required. I left Cowan lying just as he had fallen. Both of us were glad enough when we closed the door of the shack and returned to our horses. We rode on steadily for an hour, only occasionally exchanging a word. The road was rough and mountainous, so rocky underfoot our horses left no trail. At last we came to a narrow ravine down which a brook plunged over a stony bed. There was no trail visible, but it was possible to advance some distance by keeping close to the bank. I dismounted, and, holding to the rein, led my horse carefully forward.

"Follow as closely as you can," I called back to her, "and keep at the rock edge so as to leave no trail."

A safer place surely could not have been found. We were in a narrow defile, scarcely fifty feet across, and guarded on either side by high rock walls, precipitous, and exhibiting no sign of a trail. I picketed the horses close to the stream and spread blankets for the lady to lie on at the foot of the bluff, where she would be well screened by a thicket of underbrush. Then I came back to where she sat silently against the bole of a large tree, watching my movements.

"No doubt we are safe enough here," I said, opening the pack. "But I'll not risk a fire; you can eat, I suppose?"

"I hardly know," wearily. "Perhaps I can choke a little food down; but really I am not hungry. How far have we come?"

"As a mere guess I should say nearly ten miles since leaving the cabin. By the sun it must be nine o'clock. Eat what you can, and then lie down on the blankets and rest. We will not leave here until just before dark."

"And you?"

"Oh, I may doze later if there is no alarm; I shall never be far away. She ate of the coarse food daintily, apparently without appetite, but I did full justice to the meal, satisfied, for the time being at least, that we were securely hidden. There was a strange constraint between us, and, finally, hoping to make her feel more at ease, I ventured to broach the subject which I knew must be also uppermost in her mind.

"It is an odd situation in which we find ourselves," I began awkwardly, my eyes on the ground, "but I hope you—you will not feel embarrassed, or—or fall to have complete confidence in me. I—I have no wish to take any advantage; or—or assume any authority."

I stopped, unable to express the thing I desired to say, and the silence seemed long. I lifted my eyes, and she was looking at me.

"May I ask you one question?"

"A dozen."

"No, the one is all. You really believed those who attacked us were Cowan's men?"

"I had no other thought, Miss Noreen."

"Then your proposal was merely made in the hope of thus protecting me from insult?"

"That was my sole thought at the time," I replied soberly. "It was a desperate chance, yet the only one apparently left us. That is what I wanted to say, to explain." I went on hastily, before she could interrupt. "I realize the serious mistake made, and how embarrassing it must all be to you. But you must believe me a gentleman. I would never have spoken one word; never have made any claim upon you. Miss Noreen, I realize that I have no right."

"You may call me Noreen," she said simply. "We have been friends, and I think we will always be. I do trust you, and believe in you; only I wanted to understand fully your motive. I do not blame you, nor myself; we did what seemed best at the time, and—now we must meet the issue as we best can. Perhaps I should not have said what I did back there in Lewisburg. I had no time in which to consider, and my only thought then was to justify my action in aiding your escape. My—my being your—your wife was the only excuse I could urge for such disloyalty."

"And now you are sorry?"

"I—I do not know," hesitatingly. "I cannot decide. Where do you take me?"

"Noreen," I said soberly, struggling to keep my head from touching her own, where it rested on the grass, "it is too late now to go back; to think of going back. We cannot deny or conceal our marriage, since you have openly acknowledged it, and we have gone away together. There is only one straight path left for us now—across the mountains to old Virginia."

"I—I know—and then?"

"You must trust my honor, my discretion. We are friends, you say, and I mean to prove worthy. My orders will take me to Richmond; have you either friends or relatives there?"

"I am not sure, the war has made such changes—but I hardly think any in whom I could confide."

"Then we will find a way for you to join my mother; she is in North Carolina."



Noreen Was Within a Few Feet of Me Higher Up on the Bank.

lina, out of the track of armies. You will consent to go to her?"

"If you think it best. I—I have never met your mother; perhaps—"

"You will be just as welcome; I will write her every detail, and she will be rejoiced to shelter you. The only trouble is the necessary delay involved by the war; the impossibility of your venturing to return to Green Briar until the conflict is over."

She was silent a long while, her eyes cast down, her breathing noticeably rapid. I waited, not knowing what else to add, and was about to propose her lying down, when she spoke suddenly:

"You mean our—our separation?"

"Certainly. That can be easily arranged as soon as the courts are again in session. Possibly the ceremony was not even legal without witnesses, but, under the circumstances, it had better be dissolved in court. Such action would remove all doubt from your mind."

"Yes—I suppose so; you—you make it very clear. And that would have to be done in Green Briar—the—the action for divorce?"

"At Lewisburg; not necessarily, of course, but I supposed you would rather have the facts made known there, so that your friends can realize all the conditions—the cause, I mean. Possibly you may not need to do this."

"Not need? Why?"

"A soldier never knows what another minute means; I am a soldier."

She did not look at me, or move, although I thought the hand resting on the grass trembled.

"I believe I will lie down," she said finally. "Is that the place you have chosen, beyond those trees?"

"Yes; let me help you up; the blankets are both yours. I shall not need any."

I stood and watched her move across through the mingled shade and sun, until her slender form finally disappeared behind the screen of undergrowth. Once she had glanced about, pausing as though some thought had

occurred suddenly, but she did not speak. I was left alone.

(To Be Continued.)

## PRECIOUS POSTAGE STAMPS.

Issues That Bring Joy to the Heart of the Philatelist.

One of the questions asked us most frequently is, Which is the rarest of all the stamps? There are not a few claimants for this honor, all of which are exceedingly rare, stamps of which but a single copy is known to exist. Indeed, there is evidence which leads us to believe that some stamps were printed and used of which no copies at all are known to be in existence.

Of those stamps of which only one copy is known, the first is a postmaster's provisional issued at Boscacon, N. H. Another is a stamp from British Guiana. Only one copy of this is known and is in a celebrated collection in Paris, probably the largest collection in the world.

In 1893 the Niger Coast Protectorate issued a series of surcharged stamps, all of which are scarce, and some of them are in the ranks of the world's greatest rarities. This refers especially to the twenty shilling values. Of the 20 shillings, surcharged in violet, only five copies were ever printed; the vermilion surcharge, only two copies, and of the black surcharge, only one copy.

As there is and can be only one copy of this last stamp, it is justly entitled to be considered the rarest of all stamps. It probably would not sell so high as the better known and more popular "postoffice" stamps of Mauritius. Yet of these there are known fourteen copies of the penny and twelve of the twopenny.—St. Nicholas.

## LUCK IN A MISTAKE.

When the Famous Singer Albani First Went to London.

The curious story of Mme. Albani's first London engagement is as follows: Colonel Mapleson heard of her singing at a theater at Malta, and, thinking that she would be successful, he made her an offer through an agent of a contract to sing in Her Majesty's theater. She agreed to it and went to London, but on arriving there she told the entrance to drive her to the Italian opera house.

He, instead of going to Her Majesty's, took her to Covent Garden, which was also devoted to Italian opera. She was shown up to the manager's office and stated that she had come to sign the contract which Mr. Mapleson had offered her.

Mr. Gye, thinking to play a joke on his rival, Mapleson, made out a contract, and Albani signed it. Mr. Gye then told her that he was not Colonel Mapleson, but that he could do much better by her. He offered to tear up the contract if she liked, but told her that Nilsson was singing at Her Majesty's and would brook no rival.

Albani decided to let the contract stand and thus became one of the stars of Covent Garden, eventually marrying the son of Mr. Gye—Westminster Gazette.

## Fanny Dickens.

Fanny, the sister of Charles Dickens, was one of the first students entered at the old Royal Academy of Music when it opened its doors at Tottenham street in 1823, and at that time the students lived at the academy, only going home for the week end. "Every Sunday," Dickens told Forster, "I was at the academy at 9 o'clock in the morning to fetch her (Fanny), and we walked back there together at night." And the Sunday itself the two spent—in the Marshalsea prison, where their father and mother then resided, owing to Mr. Dickens having "failed to propitiate his creditors." While her father was still in prison Fanny won a prize at the academy, and the future novelist, then engaged in pasting labels on blacking pots at 7 shillings a week, was present to see her receive it—Westminster Gazette.

## Compulsory.

A certain amateur aviator talked recently about a flying trip with a professional, when he fell 1,300 feet into the water without knowing it.

"I wasn't frightened," he said with a smile. "I thought that our swift descent was a piece of fancy flying. I am, in fact, as ignorant of aviation as the little boy was ignorant of English history."

"Describe the Order of the Bath," his teacher asked this little boy.

"It's very ancient," he answered. "It goes back to the time when they didn't take no baths except by order."—Washington Star.

## A Querulous Question.

"The sameness of these meals is getting on my nerves."

"I can't think of anything else," replied his wife.

"You're strong for new styles in shoes, hats and ways of fixing the hair. Ain't there never any new styles in eatables?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Only Nation Without Budget.

We are the only civilized nation that hasn't a budget system. France, Germany, Russia, Japan, England, Italy, Spain, Rumania, Servia, Portugal, Bulgaria and Venezuela—all these countries and many more have budgets. In each country, that is, certain responsible officers prepare a definite plan for doing things, estimate the cost of executing it and suggest means for raising the money. There is only one important nation that has no business plan, and that is the one that has chiefly distinguished itself as a nation of business men—the United States.—World's Work.

## Human Mystery.

Almost every man believes in the mystery of woman. I do not. For men are quite as puzzled by our stupidity as by our subtlety. I do not believe that there is either a male or a female mystery; there is only the mystery of mankind.—W. L. George in Atlantic Monthly.



## TO SHUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanic eruptions are extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims that there are many who agree with him to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body set in the same manner as volcanoes. They erupt, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are afflicted the most intense suffering and making life a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY IS THIS LIQUID DISCOVERY. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS OF THIS FAMOUS REMEDY HAVE CUT A NEW PATH THROUGH THE FIELD OF MEDICINE, SWEETING WITH IT A STARTLING RECORD OF TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

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1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
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Time Table in Effect September 28, 1910. Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. Sundays—Leave Newport 8.55, 7.50, 11.05 a.m., 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. Middleboro and Portsmouth—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. Middleboro—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. Portsmouth—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. New Bedford—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m. Providence (via Fall River)—8.55, 9.10, 11.05 a.m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.10 p.m.

A Tiger Story. There is a story current at Kuloang, central China, about a tiger which gave trouble in that quarter. A missionary and his wife had been worried by the tiger prowling nightly around their home. They determined to be rid of it and one night tied a cow up in the back yard and a dog at the front of the house. Then they armed themselves with guns and kept watch. The tiger appeared. The missionary fired and killed the cow. The wife rushed to see what had happened, and in her absence the tiger ate the dog.—Exchange.

New Acquaintances.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

An Artist.

Mr. Banks—Don't you think my wife paints very nicely? Miss Milburn—Charming! It makes her look so much younger, I think.—London Telegraph.

God sends a new duty to conquer each new pain.—Adelaide Procter.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Could Eat as Well as Write.

Dr. Johnson was a great tea drinker. It is stated that he would drink thirty or forty cups of tea during an evening. Yet he lived to a fair age and apparently suffered no very ill effects from his great thirst for tea. He was one of the most notable of writers and his food in fact was almost entirely tea. He was a phlegmatic man, making great grunts and groans of satisfaction or enjoyment the while and going the round of the meat very thoroughly.

Charles Peck, the famous novelist, is reported to have been one of the strangest food eaters of the age. An interesting story is told of him that he was a great tea drinker, and that he was a phlegmatic man, making great grunts and groans of satisfaction or enjoyment the while and going the round of the meat very thoroughly.

Survival of the Fittest Among Birds. The struggle of life among the birds and other wild creatures is so severe that the feeble and malformed, or the handicapped in any way, quickly drop out. Probably none of them ever drop out of old age. They are out of their prime. A weeding out process goes on from the time they leave the nest. A full measure of life, the perfection of every quill and feather and unerring instinct carry them along. They are always in the enemy's country; they are always on the firing line; eternal vigilance and ceaseless activity are the price of life with them. The natural length of life of our smaller birds is calculated to be eight or ten years, but probably not one in a thousand reaches that age. Not half a dozen times in my life have I found the body of a dead bird that did not show some marks of violence.—John Burroughs in Harper's Magazine.

Remedy For Anger.

The greatest remedy for anger is delay. Begg anger to grant you this at the first, not in order that it may pardon the offense, but that it may form a right judgment about it. If it delays it will come to an end. Do not attempt to quell it all at once, for its first impulses are fierce. By picking away its parts we shall remove the whole. We are made angry by some things which we learn at second hand and by some things which we ourselves bear or see. Now, we ought to be slow to believe what is told us. . . . If you were about to give sentence in court about ever so small a sum of money you would take nothing as proved without a witness, and a witness would count for nothing except on his oath. You would allow both sides to be heard; you would allow them time.—Seneca.

The Expanding Stone.

In the rock of St. Gowan's chapel, in Wales, was a natural cavity upon which the name of the "expanding stone" was bestowed by popular tradition, because the stone automatically adapted itself to the size of any one who entered the cavity.

The legend ran, as quoted by Mr. George F. Rux in "The Magic of Jewels and Charms," that once, during the pagan persecutions, when a fugitive Christian, hotly pursued, reached this rock it opened up of its own accord so that he could slip into it and then closed about him so as to hide him effectually from his enemies. This expanding stone was believed to manifest its magic power by bringing to pass the wish expressed by any one who entered it, provided he did not change his wish while he turned around within it.

Henpecked Sparrows.

Female sparrows are especially tyrannical toward their partners, especially at nest building time, when they frequently attack their husbands fiercely on account of their laziness. At such times the female voice can always be detected, both louder and shriller than that of her mate, as she pecks and tows him until he beats an ignominious retreat. Hen blackbirds and thrushes are often very overbearing and even spiteful toward their mates when their houses are in course of construction.

The Old Greek Cultrass.

The Greeks had a cultrass made of linen or woolen fibers which was impenetrable to the sharpest darts or spears. That, by the way, is one of the discoveries that have not been rediscovered, for we do not know the secret of its manufacture.

Too Fond of Them.

"Is he fond of outdoor sports?" "Yes. His wife complains that he even invites them home to dinner."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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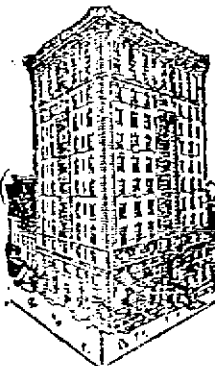
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The Word "Derrick."

The word "derrick" for a machine used to lift heavy weights is curiously derived from a London hangman in the beginning of the seventeenth century whose name was Theodore and who is often mentioned in old plays. "He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host and Tyburne the inn at which he will light" occurs in "The Bellman of London," published in 1616. The name thus corrupted came afterward to be applied by an easy transition to the galleys and later still to any frame or contrivance resembling it in shape.

No One to Do It.

"You say you have three small children. Can't you find work?" "The man with the three days' beard and the ragged trousers wiped away a tear. "Alas, mum," he said, "it wouldn't be any good. They ain't old enough to work yet."

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## The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 141

House Telephone 109

Saturday, February 19, 1916

The most brilliant man in the country today is Elihu Root of New York, and notwithstanding his age he is in good condition to lead the Republican party to victory this fall.

Uncle Sam proposes to begin carrying his mail by aeroplane. He is requesting bids for a beginning between New Bedford and Nantucket, a distance of 55 miles, taking in Woods Hole and Oak Bluffs. It might also be tried between Newport and Block Island.

We do not think the Republicans of this country care to tie up to Roosevelt this year. If he wants to be Senator from New York and the people of that state want him the rest of the country will not object, but we do not care to be handicapped with him for the National leader.

The Massachusetts railroad committee has made a favorable report on the bill to allow cities and towns affected to spend money to fight the increase in rate proposed by the Bay State Street Railway Company. The company will have a hard time getting the raise they desire.

Massachusetts seems to be badly mixed on the Presidential question. Senator Weeks is an avowed candidate. Gov. McCall is waiting for the Presidential lightning to strike him. Meanwhile Gardner, Bird, Walker, Cox & Co. the so-called progressive Republican leaders of that state, are out for Roosevelt.

They have formed an Anti-Roosevelt Club out in Illinois, whose object is to oppose the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate of the Republican party for President by "lawful means or, if necessary by stooping to adopt the methods and practices heretofore used by Theodore Roosevelt and his followers."

The so-called Voters League of Providence, which is nothing more nor less than a Democratic Annex, is out again through its Democratic Secretary with a tirade against the Republican party and the Republican management of this State. There are some truths in the statements made, but coming from the source they do, they will have little effect on the people of the State.

A member of Congress has introduced a bill to build at the expense of the government a so-called national defence highway extending from Los Angeles, Cal., to Jacksonville, Fla., thence north from Jacksonville to New York. Thence from New York to Portland, Maine, going round Rhode Island. This ten thousand miles of road he proposes to build at government expense, employing 100,000 people in the work. Its a great scheme but it will doubtless be some years before he sees the fruition of his hopes.

If we keep on we shall soon get our taxes up to a prohibitive figure. A few years ago before the new tax act was passed and the costly tax commission was created the rate was ten dollars on a \$1000. Every year, without a break, since that law went into effect, the rate has been increased. Last year it reached the highest figure, \$15.00 on a \$1000, but this year will surpass that and according to present indications may go as high as \$18 on a \$1000. It is time that the costly tax commission was put out of business and the State returned to the method in vogue before its creation.

The newspapers in Providence are very unhappy because the people in that city are expected to pay something near their just share of the State's expenses. They are continually harping on the great amount Providence has to pay when in fact, as we have many times shown, Providence individually pays no more than the people of West Greenwich the smallest town in the State. It is not a question how much Providence, or any other city in the State, for that matter, pays collectively. The question is, do the individuals of that city pay any more in proportion to their wealth than do the individuals in the country towns. We have shown many times that they do not.

Then again there is a constant complaint on the part of the papers of that city that the valuation is higher there than in any other part of the State. This constantly repeated statement we have shown, and proved, to be without foundation. Providence people are bearing no more than their just share of the State's expenses. They have nothing to complain of in that line. As to giving the tax commissioners authority to go into the various cities and towns and saying how much the assessed value of the property in those localities should be, we are totally opposed to any such scheme. The local boards know far better than does the state board what property is worth in their sections. If there is any real desire on the part of the state board to equalize taxation, let them favor the repeal of the law whereby intangible personal property can only be taxed at four dollars on a \$1,000, while all other property must pay the local rate. This is an injustice, especially to the small tax payer, and in some states, especially in New Hampshire, has been declared unconstitutional.

## A Spell of Winter.

Newport had its biggest snow storm of the winter last Sunday, adding to the wintry effect that has existed ever since the groundhog failed to see his shadow on Candlemas Day. The MERCURY ALMANAC and also Foster's weather forecasts called for a severe February, so it will be observed that it is not always safe to put full dependence in the old-fashioned signs when more reliable forecasts are at hand.

It snowed considerably Saturday night and Sunday morning, but it was afternoon on Sunday when the snow storm was at its greatest intensity. At that time the temperature was down to about 20 with a brisk wind prevailing, so that the snow was light and dry and drifted considerably, especially out in the country, where the farmers found it decidedly hard going.

The local street cars were able to adhere very closely to their regular schedule, although the use of the snowplows was necessary to keep the tracks clear. Out on the island the Providence cars got along pretty well, but the Fall River cars found some heavy drifts which delayed them considerably and a few trips were omitted entirely. As soon as the snow stopped all rails were cleared and there was no more trouble.

Following the snow storm the temperature fell rapidly and Monday was a very cold day, with the mercury indicating only a few degrees above zero. It looked for a time as if the zero mark would be reached for the first time this winter, but the descent stopped and it then began to warm up gradually. However, it was real winter during the early part of the week, in very decided contrast to the warm spell that we had during January.

## General Assembly.

Several important measures have been disposed of by the General Assembly this week. The inheritance tax law has been passed by both branches and now goes to the Governor for his signature. The act increasing the State tax on cities and towns by three cents on each one hundred dollars, for the support of the highways, has been passed by the House and is on the calendar in the Senate for action next week. The House has killed the act giving power to the State tax commission to equalize the tax assessment in the cities and towns throughout the State. The House has passed the appropriation bill without amendment.

Both houses have had considerable business during the past week, and the daily sessions have generally been longer. With the general appropriation bill and several of the tax bills out of the way, the decks are clear for much miscellaneous business.

## Germany's Condition.

Reports from competent authority say that Germany feels that they must win the war on land in 1916 or Britain will win on sea in 1917. Food is somewhat scarce, the blockade is increasingly dangerous, and shortage of men will soon be felt; Hindenburg is fighting with Landwehr, and Serbian invasion was almost entirely artillery, to spare infantry. Army successes blind Germans to economic factors against them; a great military reverse would change attitude materially.

William A. Ferrant, Jr., a young man employed as a clerk at Bailey's market, shot himself through the head at his apartment on Broadway, being found in an unconscious condition at an early hour Saturday morning. He was taken to the Newport Hospital, where it was found to be impossible to probe for the bullet on account of the position in which it lay in the brain, and his condition was pronounced hopeless. His act is ascribed to domestic troubles, as his wife had felt compelled to return to the home of her mother with their child, on the day before the shooting.

There was a lively fire in a house on Tilden avenue Monday morning, caused by the thawing out of frozen water pipes by the use of a lighted lamp. The fire started in the basement of the house owned by Fische David and occupied by Samuel Aidinoff as a store and dwelling. Box 14 was sounded, and when the department arrived the building was burning fiercely, but the flames were quickly subdued. The loss on the building was covered by insurance but the tenant was not insured and his loss was considerable.

Next Tuesday will be the anniversary of the birth of George Washington and as it is a legal holiday in this State all banks and public offices will be closed throughout the day. It is probable that most places of business will close for the day also. The annual military ball of the Newport Artillery will be held in the evening, but neither the Daughters of the American Revolution nor the Sons of the Revolution will have an entertainment in honor of the day.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Alderman McLeish was nominated for president, but the result was still a deadlock. A communication was received from the State board of health, asking that the public fountains be closed for a time to check the spread of glanders. A number of jurors' names were drawn.

It is rumored in political circles that Supreme Court Justice Darius Baker of this city will soon ask to be retired. He has reached the age when he can retire with full pay for the rest of his life. If the report is true there will probably be a lively contest for the vacancy thus caused.

## Fifty Years Ago.

[Newport Mercury of February 17, 1902.]

## MANY URGALINES.

There can be no doubt but that we have among us persons who are thieves of the foulest character, who are skillful at their business, and who are careful. The house of Captain Samuel C. Bailey was entered Saturday night last, and in such a manner as to leave no doubt that the thief was an expert. The person entered by a window thirty feet from the bedroom, and succeeded in stealing two gold watches and chains, a pair of sleeve buttons, a breast pin, a pair of earrings, and the Captain's wallet, containing about one hundred dollars. The whole value of the stolen goods was something more than four hundred dollars. As an attempt was made to remove a ring from Mrs. Bailey's finger, it is supposed that the thief used chloroform to keep his victims quiet. No one has yet been arrested, and we are not aware that anyone is suspected by the authorities. This is the third house that has been entered within a few weeks, and it is rumored that a number of others have been broken into recently. The matter is becoming so serious that it is the duty of everyone to endeavor to detect the guilty parties.

The brig California, from Matanzas, and for Bristol, was seized by the cutter Miami, Captain Tompkins, Tuesday and towed into this port. Search being instituted, it was found that a number of extras were on board, not designated in the manifest, a list of which may be found in our advertising columns. This is the first seizure that we recollect as having been made by a revenue cutter on this station. Capt. Tompkins is deserving of thanks for his shrewdness.

We are pleased to learn that another branch of manufacturing is about to be started in our city. Mr. George B. Waver, who has been identified with moving machines for the past ten years, and who was the first to introduce them to the farmers on this island, has leased a portion of the building belonging to the leadworks company, and will at once begin the manufacture of the "Clippor Blowing Machine," having secured the agency for nearly the whole of New England.

The total number of houses in this city is 1003. In the first ward there are of wood, 323; of stone 2. Second ward, of wood, 420; of brick 2. Third ward, of wood 331, of brick 4. Stone 1. Fourth ward, of wood 303, of brick 5. Stone 2. Fifth ward, of wood 479, of brick 14, stone 15. The whole number of families is 2549.

Jamestown has 76 dwelling houses and 72 families; Little Compton 234 dwellings and 231 families; Middletown 151 dwellings and 133 families; New Shoreham 231 dwellings and 239 families; Portsmouth 315 dwellings and 410 families; Tiverton 254 dwellings and 424 families.

There are 11,833 white people in this city, and 705 colored; of the latter there are 277 males and 428 females.

## Twenty-Five Years Ago.

[Newport Mercury of February 21, 1891.]

## REV. MR. PEET'S RESIGNATION.

Rev. R. B. Peet, whose serious illness in Oakland, California, has been mentioned several times in these columns during the past three months, has tendered his resignation as rector of Emmanuel Church in this city, a position which he has filled with marked success for sixteen years. At a meeting of the vestry of the church Wednesday night the resignation was received and laid on the table, but will probably be accepted later, as Mr. Peet's physician has told him that he must undertake no more parish work. During his long pastorate a debt which rested upon the church has been lifted, the rectory on Bellevue avenue has been purchased, and a much-needed parish house has been built.

## THE BURGLARY CASES.

The case against J. W. Phenix and Harry Williams, charged with burglary, came up in the District Court yesterday. Phenix was adjudged probably guilty and was bound over for the grand jury at the March term of the Supreme Court without bail. The warrant against Williams was withdrawn and another, charging him with the burglary of Mrs. Mary Black's residence on the night of October 9 last, was served in its place, and the prisoner was held for trial next Tuesday, without bail.

Colonel Frank G. Harris returned from England Monday morning.

## MIDDLETOWN

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

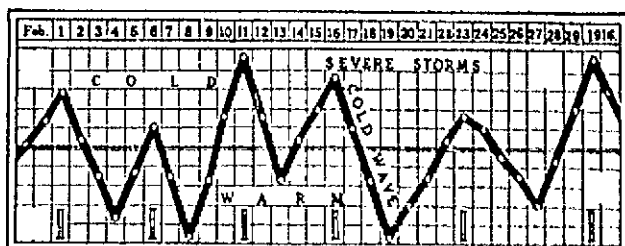
Funeral services for the late John D. Blair were held Sunday at the Methodist Episcopal Church and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. E. Wells. A trio, comprising Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. Fred L. Webber, and Mr. Robert W. Smith, sang "Rock of Ages." The organist, Miss Sadie L. Peckham, also played "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," as the funeral procession left the church. The bearers were nephews of the deceased, Messrs. John, George, and Howard Townsend, and Elton Shea, all of Providence. Mr. William Gifford of Middletown, and Mr. Barclay Gifford of Portsmouth. There were many floral tributes. The Paradise Club was represented by its president and several members. Rev. Mr. Wells held a short service at the house previous to that at the church, and also conducted the committal. The body was laid beside that of Mrs. Blair in the adjoining cemetery. By the advice of her physician, Mrs. Le Valley was not present at the funeral as she was suffering from a severe attack of laryngitis.

Owing to the severe weather the only persons reaching the Berkeley Chapel on Sunday morning were Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee, four students from St. George's School, and the sexton, Mr. George Taylor. Mr. Peaslee conducted a brief service. The altar flowers were taken to Mrs. Nathan Smith who is at the Newport Hospital.

St. Columba's Guild, of this parish, is planning to hold a supper at the Berkeley Parish House on March 2d. A musicale will be given in the evening by the glee clubs and orchestra from St. George's School.

According to the request made the clergy of the M. E. Church, by the Anti-Saloon League, Rev. E. E. Wells spoke upon National prohibition at the Sunday afternoon service, presenting as his subject, "Should the government prohibit the rum traffic?" Mr. Wells is a fearless temperance advocate and

## WEATHER BULLETIN.



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February will average colder than usual. Precipitation will be generally excessive. Heavy rains and snows north. Probably not so much rain in middle southwest and not so much snow in middle northwest. Severe storms, cold wave and blizzard during week centering on February 18. Eastern sections and Pacific slope will get heavy rains or snows. Most precipitation during week centering on February 29.

Treble line represents seasonal normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1916.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Feb. 21 to 25, warm wave 20 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. This and the preceding storm were calculated to cover a period of about 12 days during which very radical weather events would occur. The cold wave of this period, expected to cross meridian 90 near Feb. 19, moving southeastward will be the controlling element of all the storm features that may occur during the 12 days. Particulars were given in last bulletin.

The planetary contact occurs through the magnetic north pole, the electric force comes down and brings the cold wave upper air with it. That electric force then moves within the earth to the low in front of it and the low behind it. Often the cold wave breaks up all the lows adjacent to it and forms new ones. These cold waves are the reverse of the cool waves. In the latter, the electric force in their center goes up, passes over to the lows and comes down through the centers of them. The magnetic spiral moves around the electric force of the cool high and the warm low, progressing in the opposite direction to the motion of the electric force. The cold wave inverts the electric force of the cool wave so that all the forces of the cold wave come down.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 27, cross Pacific slope by close of 23 central valleys 23 to March 2, eastern sections March 3.

has a most convincing way of presenting his subjects. On Sunday next, Mr. Wells will address the members of the local Granges that compose Newport County, at the quarter of 8 service. Should the weather be favorable, a large gathering is expected. Mr. Wells is the chaplain of Aquidneck Grange.

The men's annual turkey supper was held at the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening and was its usual unqualified success. The attendance was about the same as last year, somewhat over 250. A larger supply of everything was secured this year as the waiters did not get their full share last year. Nineteen turkeys were used, a total of 250 lbs. Everything else was also on a larger scale and was all pronounced excellent. The dining arrangements were in the hands of Mr. John P. Peckham and Mr. Fred P. Webber, Mr. Wm. J. Peckham was the purchasing committee, the young men served as waiters and the older men formed an efficient kitchen force. The usual large delegation came from Newport. A musical program was conducted by the Y. M. C. A. orchestra during and after the supper.

The monthly meeting of the Public School Committee will be held at the town hall on Monday evening.

At the regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange to be held on next Thursday evening at the town hall the subject of "Preparedness" will be taken up by several speakers yet to be announced. A debate will follow. The last meeting was a "Leap Year Party" conducted by Miss Marie Vanicek. During the business session it was voted to appropriate \$10.00 toward the extermination of the tent caterpillars. The Master appointed as the committee, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham, Mrs. Howard G. Peckham and Superintendent of Schools Joel Peckham. The matter will be taken up at the meeting of the School Committee and the children will be offered prizes for the largest number secured. This matter has been similarly taken up in the Stone Bridge Grange and at the Tiverton and Little Compton Granges.

The February meeting of Newport County Pomona Grange was held as an afternoon and evening session on Tuesday at Tiverton. Four Corners, with Nonquit Grange, Worthy Master Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Tiverton presiding. It was announced in the secretary's annual report that the present membership is 163, 37 women, 66 men. The afternoon session was devoted to business and to a roll call, reminiscences of Lincoln and Washington forming the responses. Supper was served by the entertaining Grange. In the evening, six candidates from Tiverton, the most of them officers of Nonquit Grange, were obliged at State Master Joseph A. Peckham. Mrs. Mary Chase Spooner, of Middletown, the new Lecturer, conducted as the evening's program, "Farm Ballads," presented in an original paper by Miss Charlotte A. Manchester of Tiverton and interspersed with poems by Will Carleton. There was also a debate, and a guessing game, A Musical Romance, the 27 piano numbers being given by Mrs. Jessie Durfee, of Middletown. The March meeting will be at Whittridge Hall.

Brandeis of Massachusetts is having a hard time getting on to the U. S. Supreme Court bench. If half the things said against him are true his appointment was one manifestly unfit to be made. We hope the Senate will have the good sense to reject him. But it probably will not.

Lord Astor, he who was formerly plain William Waldorf Astor U. S. A. took his seat for the first time in the English House of Lords on Wednesday. William Waldorf has now apparently reached the goal of his ambition.

"Is your cook impertinent?" "Well, rather. She couldn't be any worse if she was one of my own daughters."—Life.

Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 27, central valleys 23, eastern sections March 2. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about March 1, central valleys 3, eastern sections 5.

This will be about an average storm with no very great extremes, but all conditions are favorable to more than usual precipitation. The heavy rains, however, come with the great storms, including the cold wave foretold for last part of January brought the destructive floods in the central valleys.

A change in the location of the storms and precipitation was predicted for Feb. 12 and expected to continue to near March 10. During that precipitation month the rains and snows were expected to change from meridian 90 to the Pacific coast and extend well into southeast sections of the continent. We are expecting dangerous floods last half of March east of meridian 90, particularly in southern states and eastern sections. These rains will probably begin not far from March 10 and do not their greatest danger during the week centering on March 25.

We are giving these alarms long in advance and hope our readers will prepare for the events. We may miss the location a little but the storms and floods will come and it is surely advisable for all within and near the sections mentioned to prepare for them.

March will come in and go out colder than usual. Warmest part of it will be near March 11. Dates are for meridian 90; earlier west and later east.

"Does he pay his alimony promptly?" "No. I have as much trouble in getting money out of him as if I were married to him."—Judge.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC, FEBRUARY, 1916

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
1st	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2nd	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3rd	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4th	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5th	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
6th	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7th	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8th	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
9th	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10th	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11th	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12th	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

New Moon Feb. 8, 11:00 a.m. Morning  
Moon's 1st q. Feb. 10, 8:50 a.m. Evening  
Full Moon Feb. 15, 9:30 a.m. Evening  
Moon's last q. Feb. 20, 7:50 a.m. Morning

## Deaths.

In this city, 15th inst., Myra M., daughter of John and Mary Gallagher.  
In this city, Feb. 17, John, son of the late Thomas and Catherine Dunbar.  
In this city, Feb. 18, Elizabeth D. Haubly, aged 16 years.  
In this city, 18th inst., William S. Brown, aged 3 years.  
In this city, 18th inst., Nell Cullen, in his 71st year.  
In this city, 18th inst., suddenly, Charles C. White, aged 73 years.  
In this city, 17th inst., Wm. J. Burke.  
In this city, 17th inst., James, son of the late Capt. John and Margaret Connelly.  
In Portsmouth, Feb. 15, and Grant, aged 6 years.  
In New Bedford, 1st inst., Harriet M. Hart, formerly of Little Compton.

## Resolutions of the Board of Health on Dr. Darrah.

Dr. Rufus E. Darrah died February 9th, 1916, the 65th member of the Board of Health for sixteen years and served as President for twelve years. He instituted and carried through the progressive policy of this board; and although his time was taken with an extensive and successful practice of medicine and surgery, he gave unstintingly and willingly his ability and experience to the welfare and benefit of the community. To his wise counsel and indefatigable energy, more than to any other source, is due the present sanitary measures in vogue in this city. He constantly advocated and executed sanitary reforms for the prevention of disease, and he continually studied and kept abreast of the times in the betterment of the health conditions in the city and in his schools. Even the smallest detail met his wise consideration and his best thought.

The improvement of health conditions was his supreme thought; his execution was his high ambition; and the results were to him the sufficient reward.

As a colleague, his genial and lovable disposition and his considerate manner, made him an ideal companion. He richly deserved the universal tribute of respect which the community paid to him in life and in death.

His death the community loses a most valuable, unselfish and modest public official and this board loses an able and steadfast leader, and a true and loyal friend.

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Board of Health, express our deepest sorrow in the irreparable loss the community has suffered.

That we extend to his family our profoundest feeling of sorrow at their bereavement.

That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of our deceased President.

(Signed) GEORGE D. RAMSAY, M.D., WILLIAM H. HADLEY, PHILIP E. CLARK, M.D., FRANK A. GIBBS, M.D.

## HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and desiring information for their own use or for the use of others, should write to the principal agent and Notary Public, James A. O'D. Taylor, at 122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. He has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamaica, N. Y., for Summer Villages and Country Inns.

## NEWS CONDENSED

## FOR BUSY READERS

## Happenings in Various Parts of New England States

Rev. Charles F. Dole, for forty years minister of the First Congregational Society, Unitarian, of Jamaica Plain (Boston), has tendered his resignation.

John Ojala, a young man in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, committed suicide by cutting his throat in a North Attleboro, Mass., hospital.

Three firemen were injured during a fire at North Attleboro, Mass., which destroyed the Kendall block. The loss is not at \$30,000.

Nathan Smith of Waltham, Mass., aged 6, was awarded \$1000 by a jury in his suit against the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway company for injuries received by being struck by a car.

Deputy Health Commissioner Rhoads announced officially that Boston's near epidemic of grip has passed.

Oak Farm of Cohasset, Mass., owned by C. W. Barnard, won the honor in the 2-year-old class for milk production, according to the official record of the dairy club.

Benjamin P. Bowles, president of the New Bedford Typographical union, and a well known figure at International Typographical union conventions, died at New Bedford, Mass.

Holmes J. Abbey, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Harry N. Day at Boston, was sent to a psychiatric hospital for observation.

With gas escaping from an open lot in the chapel, Miss Martha Hargis was found dead in bed in her home at Boston.

Anna Newell of Boston, an old center, was struck by a train at North Andover, N. H., and instantly killed.

The three members of the Boston board of port inspectors are in record in favor of the abolition of their jobs under the recommendations in the governor's inaugural.

A veto by the Italian workers to accept the offer of the Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage company for a 6 percent increase in pay ended the strike which kept 2000 hands idle for four weeks.

The New Bedford, Mass., textile council voted to call a strike in all the mills of the city to enforce the demands of the unions for a 10 percent advance in wages.

Morgan R. Tolstrup of Ames, Ia., was appointed market investigator of Vermont.

Arthur H. H. Haug of Brookline, Mass., filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition. He owns \$25,763. He gives his occupation as a "dentist."

While clearing the snow from the roof of a house at Boston, William Swartz, 28, fell to the street and was killed.

President Wilson nominated Rodmond S. Fitzgerald to be assistant appraiser of merchandise and customs collector at Boston.

Edward Kennelly, 58, died from injuries he received when he tumbled headlong into the hold of the steamship Atlanta at Boston.

The body of Matteo Luca, 20, was found in the ruins of a Boston building gutted by fire. He had been suffocated by smoke.

Twenty persons were driven to the street by a fire that gutted a six-family block at Boston. For a time a large section which is made up of tenement houses was threatened.

At a Weston, Mass., town meeting it was voted to appropriate \$75,000 for a new town hall to replace the old one now in use.

In the annual meeting of the New England Short-horn Breeders' association George E. Taylor, Jr., of Shelburne was re-elected president and Walter S. Pratt of Brattleboro, Vt., was chosen vice president.

Employees of the Vermont Marble company at Danby quit work, causing the shutdown of the three quarries. The men want a nine-hour day and an increase in wages.

Twenty or more male inmates of the house of correction, Rutland, Vt., are confined to their cells by the grip.



## CHECKED BY SEVERE STORM

Operations on Western Front Generally Suspended

## DUKE NICHOLAS' BIG VICTORY

Commander of Russian Forces in Position to Strike in Several Directions—Captured Hundred Thousand Men and Thousand Guns When Erzerum Was Taken

London, Feb. 18.—A terrific north-westerly storm, which is bringing new food for the headlines and has caused great damage on the coast of France and even in Paris, has effectively halted operations on a greater portion of the western front. Only artillery fighting is reported.

The gale was especially severe in the Belgian district, where, in the last few days, heavy fighting has taken place, resulting in the loss of 300 yards of trenches by the British.

At the time the weather put a stop to operations a tremendous battle was developing on almost the entire front. The Germans were on the offensive from the sea coast to Amiens, while in the Champagne district the French were making desperate efforts to regain the initiative, and to win back trenches lost several days before.

There seems to be also a lull on the eastern front, little fighting being reported by either Germans or Russians.

The capture of Erzerum is much commented upon in war circles, the event being looked upon as one of the most important of the war.

That Grand Duke Nicholas has won a victory of considerable importance is not to be doubted. The capture of Erzerum breaks down Turkey's only strong bulwark in eastern Asia Minor and lays the empire open to invasion by Russia. Firmly fixed in this stronghold with sufficient forces at his command the duke can strike in several directions. He can relieve the Turkish pressure on the British Mesopotamian army and perhaps bring about the capture of Baghdad.

At Erzerum Nicholas is only 120 miles from the Russian army moving west around Lake Van, and he is in a position to seriously threaten the line of communications connecting the Bosphorus with the Turkish army engaged with the British in Mesopotamia. Three Russian columns, in fact, now are converging in this general region.

Beyond the statement that the Russians took 100,000 men, 1000 guns and large quantities of munitions, there are few details available. The current Turkish official statement gives no clue to the course of events following the capture of the fortress.

The fall of Erzerum was inevitable after the taking by the Russians of nine of the eighteen forts guarding the city. The remaining nine forts were of less importance than those already in Russian hands and could be readily flanked, or even ignored. In forcing the evacuation of the Turkish stronghold.

The taking of the first fort destroyed the plan of defense, since the impregnability of Erzerum rested on the assumption of the German engineers, who constructed the fortifications, that the position was safe against assault from the south.

In spite of the intense cold and deep snow, however, the Russian troops took Kop mountain by storm and dealt the Turks the first staggering blow. Having driven them from this position the Russians, with their artillery, broke through and flanked the other positions, which went like a house of cards.

The Caucasian campaign derived great benefit from the Russian combination of the Black sea, which enabled the army to receive a plentiful supply of provisions and munitions.

The losses of one of the British expeditions in Mesopotamia in a battle with the Turks near Batina, west of Kurna, amounted to 2000 officers and men, according to an official announcement given out by the Turkish war department.

## Fire Peril Menaces Schools

Boston, Feb. 18.—Edward Baldwin, business agent for the state board of education, declared before the legislative committee on education that every state normal school has conditions as bad as those responsible for the loss of life at the recent Peabody school fire.

## Railway People Won't Arbitrate

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—The state board of conciliation and arbitration, after opening a hearing on the controversy between the United Street Railway company and its employees, adjourned when the company announced its refusal to arbitrate.

Another Little Roosevelt  
Richmond, Feb. 18.—A cablegram from Buenos Ayres announces the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. This is ex-President Roosevelt's fifth grandchild.

Willard-Moran Fight on March 25  
Chicago, Feb. 17.—It has been decided that the Willard-Moran fight will be held at New York on March 25.

Death of Rear Admiral Fox  
Washington, Feb. 15.—Rear Admiral Charles E. Fox, 64, U. S. N., retired, died here of heart disease. He was born in Chelsea, Mass.

## WILLING TO ACCEPT A RENOMINATION

Wilson Will Have His Name on Ohio Primary Ballot

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Wilson formally announced his candidacy for re-election. He wrote to Secretary of State Hilshbrand of Ohio announcing his assent to the placing of his name on the primary ballot of that state. The letter reads:

"While I am entirely unwilling to enter into any contest for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party, I am willing to permit the use of my name that the Democrats in Ohio may make known their preference in regard to that nomination."

"In order, therefore, to satisfy the technical requirement of the statute of the state of Ohio, I hereby assent to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention which is to assemble in June next."

The letters were made public at the White House without comment.

## ASKS \$120,000 DAMAGES

Dr. Grell, Ancona Survivor, Files Claims at Washington

New York, Feb. 18.—Dr. Cecilio L. Grell, the only American born citizen among the survivors of the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, announced at her home here that she had filed in Washington claims amounting to \$120,000.

From the Austrian government she demands \$100,000 and from the United States \$20,000, including \$5000 cash which she says was lost with the liner.

Dr. Grell said she would go to Washington in the hope of obtaining an interview with President Wilson.

## DEFECTIVE WIRING

Believed Responsible For Great Dock Fire at New York

New York, Feb. 18.—No evidence of incendiary has been found in connection with the fire on the Brooklyn waterfront which caused the destruction of three British steamships, thirty-seven lighters and barges, a new 900-foot pier and \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise consigned to the entente allies. The total loss is estimated at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

Rigid investigation conducted by officials of the fire department convinced them that defective electric wiring was responsible for the flames.

## ELEVEN SENT TO HOSPITAL

Serious Result of Clash in New London Freight Handlers' Strike

New London, Conn., Feb. 18.—As a result of a battle between striking freight handlers and strike-breakers at the freight wharf of the Central Vermont railway in East New London about forty men were injured. Eleven are in the hospital.

The strikers attacked the strike-breakers with clubs and stones. Two police officers on duty at the wharf finally succeeded, by firing their revolvers in the air, in cowing the belligerents.

## Gosnell Mill Strike Is On

New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 17.—The long-threatened strike of the weavers and spinners employed in the Gosnell cotton mill came when about 50 percent of the operatives refused to report for work.

## Big Strike in Brass Mills

Ansonia, Conn., Feb. 18.—Three thousand laborers in the wire, brass and copper mills of the American Brass company are on strike here for an increase in wages.

## Author James Critically Ill

London, Feb. 17.—The illness of Henry James, the author, is so serious that even a temporary improvement in his condition is not expected.

## Defense Bills Become Law

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Wilson signed the first of the national defense bills. One increases the entrance class at the naval academy by 300 cadets and the other makes immediately available \$500,000 for facilities for building warships at the Mare Island navy yard and \$100,000 for like improvements at the New York navy yard.

## Two Convicts Pardoned

Boston, Feb. 17.—Governor McCall and the executive council pardoned Joseph A. Flood, ex-president of the Lafayette Savings bank of Boston, who was sentenced to state prison for larceny, and Ellen G. Perry, a Boston physician, who was sentenced for abortion.

## The Bath, Me., Water District Will Pay the Maine Water Company \$400,000 for Its Bath Plant and Take Possession of It at Once

The British steamship Habbema arrived in New York harbor from Australia with a cargo of 14,700 bales of wool. The cargo is valued at \$2,000,000.

Mineral Spring House, a summer hotel at Kennebunk beach, Me., was burned, together with its contents. The loss is about \$15,000.

Thomas M. Stearns, for more than fifty years a lawyer, died at New Bedford, Mass., at the age of 85.

Former Governor Walsh of Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans en route for the Orient.

The arrest of five young women, four charged with assault, the fifth with larceny, marked the second day of the general strike of the DPH and other employees of Boston.

## WARNING MUST BE GIVEN SHIPS

Lansing Protests Against German Submarine Policy

## HITCH IN CASE OF LUSITANIA

Germany Insists That Britain Pledges That Plungers Will Not Be Fired Upon by Passenger-Carrying Ships

—Any New Assurances Must Be Embodied in Separate Note

Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Lansing has accepted the Lusitania agreement as acceptable to the United States insofar as it relates to that case, but asked Ambassador von Bernstorff for assurances that Germany will not carry its policy of sinking merchant ships without warning to liners, even if they carry defensive armament.

The question of what constitutes defensive armament is to be determined later in a way not yet agreed upon. It is suggested that the United States may propose that guns mounted on the stern of ships and capable of being swung from 15 to 30 degrees in either direction might come within that class.

It was stated authoritatively that Germany, because of its unusual position, cannot and will not accept the suggestion of the United States as it now stands, that liners carrying guns shall be immune from attack under previous assurances.

Great Britain must give pledges that passenger liners will not fire on submarines before Germany will instruct its commanders not to fire on such vessels without warning. This, in effect, constitutes a counter proposal from Germany to the United States' objection to the plan to sink all armed ships after March 1.

This became known following a discussion of the new submarine issues by Lansing and Bernstorff.

It was learned that the United States and Germany are in complete accord regarding the Lusitania controversy excepting that this government considers the future must be taken care of as well as the past.

In evidence of this it was explained that the German memorandum regarding the settlement of the Lusitania case was not handed back to Bernstorff as had been expected. Lansing is understood to have intimated, however, that this government's acquiescent policy in respect to the right of merchantmen to arm for protection be carried out.

In the event that the latest suggestions are not accepted within a week it was predicted that "months of diplomatic exchanges are inevitable."

Bernstorff said he did not expect to see Lansing again before next week. He indicated that he must ask his own government for further instructions.

Lansing explained fully to the ambassador the position of the United States in the light of the new developments and is understood to have told him that, while Germany's position is recognized as well founded, the United States must insist that Germany conform all her practices to international law, inasmuch as the entente allies have declined to make any changes.

The Lusitania agreement will be kept by Lansing, and later will be published with the assurances which the United States hopes to receive from Germany covering the points brought up by the new submarine campaign.

The new assurances, if they are given, would be embodied in a separate note. Meanwhile, it was said, the United States would make efforts to have the entente allies agree not to put guns of any kind on passenger-carrying liners, and in turn would expect assurances from Germany for their safety.

It is understood that the principal objection by the United States to accepting the Lusitania agreement as governing the future is that it merely refers to the assurances previously given that unresisting liners would not be sunk without warning, but it does not actually embody or reiterate them.

Bernstorff, when he returned to his embassy, sent a long dispatch to his government setting forth fully the position of the United States as Lansing had outlined it to him.

## CANNOT FIND CRONES

Boston Police Search in Vain For the Alleged Chicago Poisoner

Boston, Feb. 18.—The Boston police were unable to get any trace of Jean Crones, who was said to have been seen in Boston late Wednesday night.

Crones is wanted by the Chicago police in connection with the attempt to poison 200 guests at a banquet to Archbishop Mundelein at the University club there.

Vital Organs on Wrong Side  
Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—When physicians operated on Miss Esther Rodkina, aged 15, for appendicitis, they found her appendix and liver on the left side and her heart on the right side.

## Gray Sent to State Prison

Boston, Feb. 18.—George A. Gray, a Harvard graduate and attorney-at-law, pleaded guilty in court to the larceny of \$10,000 from his brother-in-law, Frederick T. Kennel of Chicago, and was sentenced to the state prison for from two and one-half to five years.

## THIRTY FALL RIVER STORES BURNED OUT

Property Loss Amounts to About a Million Dollars

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 17.—Just because the new sprinkler system in the department store of Albert Steiger had not been connected with the water main, Fall River is recovering from the effects of a \$1,000,000 conflagration, which destroyed twenty-three buildings and threw 600 persons out of work.

But two structures are left intact in the square bounded by South Main, Spring, Pearl and Columbia streets. Despite the sweep of the flames no one was killed or seriously injured.

About thirty firms and business houses were burned out, Steiger being the largest sufferer, with a loss that will reach \$500,000.

The origin of the fire has not been determined. It was established that an explosion marked the early stage of the fire, but state officers said the explosion was not that of a boiler, and they were unprepared to advance any theory as to the cause.

Only a few persons lost their shelter by the fire, which was stopped before it reached the tenement district.

## MARYE RESIGNS

American Ambassador to Russia Is in Poor Health

Petrograd, Feb. 17.—George T. Marye, the American ambassador, has resigned, giving ill health as his reason. He has not been advised of the acceptance of his resignation by the state department.

Marye expressed a desire to be relieved as early as possible. He has been reported as being dissatisfied with his post.

## COMERY IS HANGED

First to Pay Death Penalty in New Hampshire in Many Years

Concord, N. H., Feb. 18.—In the dead of night Oscar J. Comery, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hanged from his cell to pay with his life the penalty of the crime.

Comery was the twenty-first person to be hanged in this state. Not for twenty-two years has the extreme penalty been placed upon any convicted murderer.

Comery, according to the verdict of the jury by which he was tried, killed his wife in a brutally cold-blooded manner, poisoning her in order that he might be free to wed another woman.

Comery, whose real name was Camire, was born in the Province of Quebec and was 31 years old.

## NO "PLOT" AT BOSTON

Story of Discovery of Plan to Invade Canada Is Denied

Washington, Feb. 18.—An official report from Boston, denying that the United States attorney's office and custom authorities there had discovered a plot to invade American neutrality by operations against Canada, was received by the department of justice.

The department is not investigating reports that ammunition and arms had been stored by German sympathizers at various points in the United States.

## Many Hurt When Car Overturns

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Sixteen persons were injured, two probably fatally, when a car got beyond the control of the motorman as it was going down a steep hill at Solvay and overturned.

## Dies Suddenly at 101

Rome, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Orval S. Dorman, a noted prohibitionist, died at his home here. He was in his usual health up to within a few hours of his death. He was 101 years old.

## Schmidt Goes to Electric Chair

New York, Feb. 18.—Hans Schmidt, former priest, who on Sept. 2, 1913, murdered Anna Ammiller, was electrocuted at Sing Sing prison this morning.

## CHILD SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONY

With Rash on Arms and Limbs, Burned and Itched Horribly, Disfigurement Was Awful.

## HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My son was afflicted with a rash which covered his arms and limbs and annoyed him very much. The breaking out was in blotches which would burn and bleed, and the child suffered untold agony. The skin was very raw and inflamed and he would not sleep. He was cross and irritable and slept very little. The disfigurement was awful."

"I read a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and was for a few days. I noticed an improvement as I purchased more and after using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three months my boy was healed."

(Signed) Mrs. W. M. Mason, Box 32, Syracuse, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1913.

## Sample Each Free by Mail

With 25¢ Skin Rash on request. Address post and "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sent throughout the world.



## THE FACT

That you are saving money and it is earning interest for you at the Industrial Trust Company is a strong incentive to add every spare dollar to your credit promptly.

New accounts are cordially invited. You can safely send your deposits to us by mail.

4 per cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

## INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY,

Office with Newport Trust Company.

Money deposited before the 15th of February draws interest from the first.

No. 1961.  
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF  
**The National Exchange Bank.**  
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 31, 1913.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		\$388,834.81
Overdrafts, uncollected.		85.14
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		100,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.		\$100,085.14
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	9,200.00	4,200.00
Less amount paid up	1,200.00	2,000.00
Banking House		2,500.00
Other Real Estate owned		15,951.93
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		
Due from approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	9,800.00	50,472.32
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	15,724.93	1,312.21
Exchange for clearing house		1,571.12
United States and other Govt. Bonds		
Franklin County Currency	3,267.54	1,722.00
Notes of other National Banks	57.00	10,200.00
Gold and certificates		81,894.73
Legal-tender notes		9,778.00
Reserve fund with U. S. Treasurer		5,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$490,725.99
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Capital stock paid in		\$100,000.00
Surplus fund		85,930.00
Undivided Profits		19,075.61
Circulating Notes		90,000.00
Due to approved reserve agents in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	1,250.27	
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)	73,281.45	
Dividends unpaid	3,901.00	
Indivisible deposits subject to check	116,557.84	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days	57,121.91	
Certified checks	122.54	
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$490,725.99

County of Newport, ss:  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1914.

PACKER BRADMAN, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:  
EDWARD R. PERKHAM,  
EDWARD A. BROWN,  
FREDERICK B. GOODPATRICK, Directors.

(Winter Vacations in the)

## White Highlands

### Of New England

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## THE CHINESE WAY

Taking a Street Car Ride in the City of Shanghai.

### A PUZZLE FOR A WHITE MAN.

Experience of an American Tourist Who Made a Bluff at Appearing to Know All the Ropes—A Patient Conductor and an Interested Cargo.

Writing of his adventures in the Chinese city of Shanghai, Homer Troy, in *Leslie's Weekly*, tells of the experience he had there in taking a ride on a street car:

"The car was full of Chinamen, with not another white soul aboard, all sitting there in their silks, their faces as expressionless as the heads of drums, but as soon as I came in their faces began to fill with interest, one nudging another until the whole car was looking at me.

"I felt that something was wrong, but I could not figure out just what. I knew that it shouldn't create that much of a sensation for a white person to get on a car in Shanghai, but still they were looking at me as if I could be seized by a circus. I struggled to look unconcerned, but I knew that my cheeks were flushing.

"The conductor, in his soft blue jeans, with a satchel over his shoulder, came up and said something to me, while I nodded with careful carelessness and handed him a twenty cent piece, knowing that he could get enough out of it to satisfy his wants.

"*Min shu cheng du?*" he asked.

"I nodded again and held out my hand for the change, plainly showing that I made the trip on the line twice a day.

"*Min shu cheng du t'ing kung shen du?*" he asked with more feeling, pointing down the street with one hand.

"I didn't catch the drift of his remarks, but I wasn't going to show him that I wasn't an old citizen and taxpayer, so I shook my head this time and nestled back in the seat as if it were all settled. But the conductor became more excited than ever, drafted the other hand and gurgled:

"*Min shu cheng du t'ing kung shen du?*" he asked with more feeling, pointing down the street with one hand.

"I waved in the other direction and tried to settle again, but the conductor came back with another round of monosyllabic re-enforcements. With that his fellow men in the car came to his help with an arsenal of words, each one thinking that he could make it plain by raising his voice just a bit higher than any one else.

"Reaching in his satchel, the conductor offered me a slip of paper spotted with Chinese writing. I took it and started to stuff it nonchalantly into my pocket, but he became more excited than ever and came back with another string of empties, while I put the slip back into his hand as if it made not the slightest bit of difference in the world to me whether I kept it or whether he had it—I would leave the details of the trip to him.

"The conductor used his hands some more and then turned and signalled for somebody from the car ahead. Another man in blue jeans with a satchel over his shoulder came and listened for a few blocks while my conductor explained. A Chinaman can never explain anything in a sentence or two; he has to go into details and go through his whole selling talk before he feels that the other has grasped the general drift of thought.

"The other man bent over. He was evidently a master of English. 'How much for you, please, mister? You pay how far you like.'

"Then I understood. When you get on you have to tell the conductor how far you are going, and he charges you for just that distance. But even after my fare was settled the natives on the car kept looking at me and pointing with their chins, as is their custom.

"When I went to get off I saw several other white people piling off, but they were all from the front end of the first car. Then I looked at the markings on the car and saw what was the matter—I had been riding in the third class section with the coolies!

All the Shanghai street cars are divided up into classes—first, second and third. The white people all ride first class, the better to do Chinese second, while no one ever ventures third except the coolies.

#### Nature and Poetry.

Environment adds poetry, but does not create it. Nature is the grand agent in making poetry, and poetry is present wherever nature is. It sparkles on the sea, glows in the rainbow, flashes from the lightning and the star, peals in thunder, roars in the earthquake and sings in the winds. Poetry is God's image reflected in nature, as in a mirror, and nature is present wherever man is.—Selected.

#### His Weak Point.

A man who takes a business view of things when recently asked his opinion of a person of quite a peevish temperament replied:

"Oh, he's one of those men who have scourgings after the infinite and divings after the infinitesimal, but who never pay cash!"

#### Something Else.

"Is loving a verb?"

"No; it's just plain nonsense."

Having made this reply to his daughter's question, Mr. Grouch looked a few daggers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

#### Laughing cheerfully throws sunlight on all the paths of life.—Richter.

#### Bored.

"I say, your ears have never been pierced, Allen?"

"No, but they're being pierced!"—Lehigh Bull.

#### Two Extremes.

There are no chagrins so venomous as the chagrins of the ill, no pains so sickening as the satieties of pleasure.—Burke.

## NO DRY BATTERIES.

They All Contain Moisture or They Would Be Useless.

So called dry batteries are in common use for small electric call bell systems and private telephone lines and were used extensively for ignition on earlier makes of automobiles. Applying the word "dry" to the battery is misleading, for there is no such thing as a "dry" battery. There never was, nor will there ever be.

If it were dry no current would generate, as it requires moisture to produce chemical electric activity when the circuit is completed from the plus to the minus elements.

The so called dry battery is really an "enclosed wet battery," which retains its moisture to its limit of life, whether in service or not. The limit of life depends on the stored capacity, how frequently the circuit is applied to it, evaporation due to age and deterioration of the conducting elements.

The battery consists of a zinc cylinder case containing a carbon in the center, the intervening space filled in with a paste compound of one part zinc oxide, one part sal ammoniac, three parts plaster of paris and two parts water. The quantities are greater as the capacity of the battery is increased.

As soon as a circuit is completed a chemical combination is started, and the current flows from the internal part of the zinc to the carbon, then out from the carbon to the appliance and returns to the zinc. The external terminals of the battery are the reverse of the internal.

When the battery is exhausted it can be recharged by sending current into it from a close circuit battery, such as a nitric or sulphuric acid cell. Pouring water through a small hole at the top of the battery is an aid to the return of its life, but neither this nor the former will restore the battery to its original efficiency.—New York World.

## THE MYSTERIOUS EAGLE.

Curious Ancient Monument Left to Us by the Indians.

On the broad top of a stony, rain gullied hill in middle Georgia there lies a very large eagle, concerning which conflicting stories are told. The one point that seems to be certain is that the Indians left the eagle as a legacy to the state. A hundred years from now it will probably be found lying on its back, with outspread wings and tail, even as it lies today. For it is made of quartz rocks so cunningly placed that it would require a pick in a strong man's hands to displace any one of them.

The rocks lap and overlap in such a manner as to represent feathers. No cement holds them in position, and the stones vary in size, weighing from a half pound to three or four pounds. The eagle rests on a very firm foundation, for the stone-work extends several feet into the ground.

Once, perhaps twice, treasure seeking vandals dug into the breast of the eagle, but the work must have proved too laborious, for the diggers gave up before they had reached the bottom layer of overlapping stones.

Rough but fairly accurate measurements of the bird show the length of the eagle from the middle of the tail to the head to be 102 feet and from tip to tip of outspread wings 120 feet. The length of the beak is ten feet, and the height of the body at the center of the breast is ten feet. The eagle lies with its head to the west.

Tradition does not give any satisfactory explanation of the age or the meaning of the great stone mound. It may have had religious significance to the red men who built it, and it may be the burial place of some great chief. It is one of the most mysterious and most interesting of prehistoric monuments in the United States.—Youth's Companion.

#### The Head of the Firm.

As he appears to—The office boy: A large, fat being whose grumble is worse than Jove's thunder and whose commendatory nod is worth almost any amount of personal inconvenience.

Head bookkeeper: A good man, with no head for figures, who has arrived at his present exalted position by a combination of luck and pull.

The stenographer: A pleasant old party with singular weaknesses and a strange capacity—rarely exercised, however—to make one cry.

His wife: A baby.—Life.

#### Repartee.

On the train going out Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger, who remarked:

"I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."

"Yes," answered Subbubs, "new buildings are the only kind we put up."—Kansas City Journal.

#### Both Ways.

"What on earth are you doing sneaking around in the room that way, Maria, when you know I can't bear to be disturbed?"

"I was looking for an egg to make the cake kick with."

"Well, beat it!"—Baltimore American.

#### His Plan.

"He's one of our most successful business men."

"That so? What's his secret?"

"Well, in the first place he insists upon his clerks selling his customers what they want, not what the clerks themselves want."—Detroit Free Press.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; not the powers to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer Lytton.

#### The Worm Turns.

"How much are your four dollar shoes?" asked the smart one.

"Two dollars a foot," replied the salesman wearily.—Judge.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## FOODS THE TURKS EAT.

Pilaff Is the National Dish, and but Little Meat Is Used.

Vegetables, fruits and grains are the staples of the Turkish kitchen. Breakfast on the Bosphorus consists of a small cup of Turkish coffee and a roll. At noon there is a bowl of soup (milk, yogurt and bread). Thick Turkish coffee is taken again in the afternoon to key up appetites for the principal meal, which comes at night. This meal includes, probably, pilaff (meat and rice), several kinds of vegetables, pastry and thick coffee. The workman's meal is still more simple—a chunk of bread and an onion or a bunch of grapes.

There are, however, some dishes upon the Turkish bill of fare which the returned westerner never ceases to regret. Pilaff is one. It is a food as national with the Turk as the potato with the Irish, as the cabbage with the German. It takes a multitude of forms, but its basic quality, its quality of being pilaff, is derived from rice being cooked in such a way as to preserve each grain firm and distinct. The rice is impolished and in cooking takes on a gelatinous coat. Sometimes it is boiled in mutton fat, a rich, smooth, luscious dish. Sometimes bits of roast mutton are mingled with it, when it becomes a meat pudding of delicious flavor. It is cooked with small currents and pine nuts, fragrant and spicy. It is stuffed with dates and flavored with orange peel; but, whatever its form, it is one of the treasured memories of a visit to the near east.

Eggplant is the foundation of another favored Turkish dish. It is stuffed with chopped onions and rice and cooked in oil. It is also stuffed with meat marrow and rice and steamed until it becomes a culinary inspiration. The westerner, furthermore, learns to enjoy many of the milk foods prepared by the Turks. Yagurt, cultured milk as thick as sour cream, prepared from the rich milk of the buffalo cow, is a satisfaction to the most pampered diner. Chicken breast milk, made from grated chicken breasts; jelly-like rice milk, starchy pudding, eaten with sugar and rosewater, and yagurt, with chopped nutmeats, are other dishes.

The Turks are fond of sweets. They prepare a kind of bread which they soak in honey and eat with rich cream. They also prepare pastry in strings soaked in honey. Meats, with the exception of mutton, are poor in Turkey, but then the Turk is a good deal of a vegetarian.

The Turkish porter, or hamal, dines on a chunk of bread costing a cent, together with a melon or a bunch of grapes or an onion or a piece of cheese, to the east of another cent, and considers his meal complete. Yet his daily toll consists in carrying packing cases, pianos and other knickknacks around on his back to the astonishment of every visitor acquainted only with the prowess of porters in the west. This rugged Turkish burden bearer eats a dinner at night which costs about a cent—a bowl of pilaff with bits of meat in it.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

#### In an Australian Sleeping Car.

The sleeping cars of Australia are in many ways better than those of the United States. Instead of being of continuous length they are broken up into compartments, each one of which contains two berths running crosswise the track, a separate lavatory and drawers, shelves, racks, hooks and cubby holes for disposing of a traveler's belongings. The privacy of the arrangement is much to my mind. The porter, who is also the conductor, takes charge of all heavy bags, satchels and packages and puts them in an apartment specially reserved for that purpose.—Bishop B. E. Ross in Dallas News.

#### A Vanishing Tip.

When varnishing wood the work must be done in a warm room at a temperature of at least 75 degrees F. At a lower temperature the moisture in the air will give a milky and cloudy appearance to the varnish. On the other hand, at the higher temperature the moisture is not precipitated until the alcohol of the varnish has sufficiently evaporated to leave a thin smooth film of shellac. The durability and gloss are dependent on this.

#### Tall English Authors.

Loches would seem not to lack significance in literature. Of the great English writers of the Victorian era almost all were tall. Tennyson, Carlyle, Edward Fitzgerald and Matthew Arnold all reached six feet. Ruskin touched five feet ten. Frodoe five feet eleven. Dickens and Browning fell short of the six-foot level by only a narrow space, and Thackeray turned six feet three.—London Chronicle.

#### An Anachronism.

When some celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve were seen on exhibition Mr. McNab was taken to see them. "I think no great things of the painter," said the gardener. "Why, man, tempting Adam with a pipkin of a variety that was known until about twenty years ago!"

#### Squared.

"By George, Tom, you have been in a fight!"

"No; I just met an old school chum of mine I used to kick when we were kids, and he paid me a debt he's been owing me a long time."—Pittsburgh Press.

#### Handicapped.

"Jinks is a born poet." "That's no reason why he shouldn't try to make something of himself."—Boston Transcript.

Of all poverty that of the mind is the most deplorable.—Greeley.

#### Fair Division.

Scene: Police court during dispute over eight day clock.

Magistrate: I award the clock to the plaintiff.

Defendant: Then what do I get?

Magistrate: I'll give you the eight days.—Stray Stories.

## SHORT AND TRAGIC

Career of the First Submarine Used in Real War.

### SHE WAS BUILT IN MOBILE.

Constructed of Boiler Iron and Crude in Design, She Was Operated Against the Federal Ship Housatonic With Disastrous Results.

It is a fact that a submarine boat did actual service in the war between the states and was perhaps the first practical submarine used in actual warfare.

The boat was built in Mobile in 1861 by two men named Hundley and McCluskey. It was of boiler iron, sharp at both ends and was about thirty feet long, five or six feet in beam and five or six feet deep. It was propelled by a screw, the shaft of which ran horizontally along the hold, almost from stem to stern and was turned by eight men, who sat four on each side of the shaft.

The only hatchway, placed well forward, was two feet in diameter, and it was closed by an iron cap that worked on a hinge and was airtight. In the forward part of the cap there was a clear glass bulls-eye, through which the pilot could see. The boat had water-tight compartments, by filling or emptying which it could sink or rise. A ballast of iron rails was placed outside the hull, and by means of keys they could be detached so that the boat could rise instantly if necessary.

Besides a rudder, the boat had side paddles, or fins, which could be used to guide it up or down through the water.

The boat could go perhaps four knots an hour. It could remain submerged for half an hour or an hour without serious inconvenience to its crew, and once it remained as long as two hours under water without actual injury to them.

A floating torpedo was fastened to the boat by a line 100 feet long, and the inventor proposed that the boat should dive beneath the keel of the enemy's vessel and haul the torpedo after her. The triggers or sensitive primers of the torpedo would press against the ship's bottom, explode the torpedo and sink the vessel.

The boat was sent to Charleston to operate against the blockading fleet. General Beauregard had the torpedo fastened to the bow. It terminated in front with a sharp lance head, so that when the boat was driven against a ship the lance head would be forced into the ship below the water line and the torpedo fastened against the side. The boat was then to back off and explode the torpedo by a lanyard.

General Beauregard called on the Confederate fleet for volunteers, and Lieutenant Payne, a Virginian, and eight sailors volunteered. On the evening fixed for the expedition the crew had embarked, and the boat was submerged until only the combings of her hatch were above water. Lieutenant Payne was standing in the hatchway when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over the boat, and it sank instantly with her eight men. Lieutenant Payne sprang out of the hatchway as the boat sank, and he alone was saved.

In a few days she was raised, and again Payne volunteered and with him eight more men. The embarkation for the second attempt was made at Fort Sumter, and, as before, all being made ready, Payne, standing at his post in the hatchway, gave orders to cast off, when the boat careened and sank instantly. Payne sprang out, two of the men followed him, and the other six went down with the boat and perished.

Again the boat was raised, and her owner, Captain Hundley, took her for an experimental trip to Stone river, where, after going through her usual evolutions, she dived into deep water and disappeared. After a week's search she was found at an angle of forty degrees, her nose driven into the deep soft mud of the bottom.

Her crew of nine men were standing, sitting or lying about in her hold, asphyxiated. Hundley had died at his post with a candle in one hand, while with the other he had been vainly trying to unclamp the hatch. The angle at which the boat had gone down had jammed the keys so that the men could not cast off the iron ballast that held them down.

Again the ill fated vessel was prepared for action, and volunteers were called for. Lieutenant Dixon of the Twenty-first Alabama volunteered and eight men with him.

The ship Housatonic was selected for attack and on a quiet night the brave crew set out from Charleston. Lieutenant Dixon guided the boat straight to the Housatonic, and the explosion tore open the ship's side, so that she went down with all her crew in two minutes.

The torpedo vessel never returned, and whether she went down with her enemy or drifted out to sea was long unknown. Many years after, in the work of deepening the bar off Charleston harbor, divers in submarine armor fished the wreck of the Housatonic and found the little torpedo vessel lying by her huge victim, and within her the bones of six devoted and daring men as ever went to sea.

In the history of the submarine certainly the Hundley is entitled to honorable mention.—Youth's Companion.

Peace would be universal if there were neither thine nor mine.—Italian Proverb.

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## MAGIC OF IRRIGATION.

Story of the Rice Fields of Southern Louisiana.

In 1881 lowlands in southern Louisiana near the bayous suitable for growing sugar cane, corn and cotton could be purchased for \$350 an acre, and the prairie lands back from the bayous could be bought for \$1 an acre. With almost the first crop under irrigation, however, the values showed a marked rise and have continued to increase.

In the first five years the value of the best rice lands rose to \$10 an acre, and soon after that it rose to \$20 and even \$30 an acre.

The first people to plant rice in south Louisiana, according to the United States geological survey, were the Acadians, who, after their expulsion from Nova Scotia by the English in 1755, settled in considerable numbers in Louisiana. Their cultivation of rice, almost primitive in its methods, was confined to the lowlands along the bayous, the prairies affording pasture for the Acadians' herds of cattle. Few of the lowland areas admitted of satisfactory drainage, and they were too small for profitable cultivation. The crops frequently failed in years of deficient rainfall. Attempts were made to create additional water supplies by building levees across low swamps or coulees at points higher than the cultivated areas, but generally either the rainfall proved deficient or the levees were too small.

Little advance was made over the Acadian methods until recent years. Experiments in unusually wet years had shown that the soils of the prairies were adapted to the growth of rice if sufficient water was at hand. This led to the trial of pumps as a means of raising water from the bayous to the rice fields. So successful was the test that pumps were at once installed on many points, and in a few years tens of thousands of acres of previously almost useless land, lying ten to seventy feet above the bayous, were put under cultivation. The first large pump was installed in 1881 on the Bayou Plaquemine, in Acadia parish, near Crowley.

## OUR UNRULY SUN.

It Seems to Be Trying to Dilate to the Bursting Point.

The French astronomer Puleux has been buying himself with the constitution of the sun. He finds that, instead of condensing and shrinking little by little, as was formerly supposed, the sun is constantly dilating more and more and reaching the point of bursting. And if the sun blow up there would be no more need for our poor mortals to worry about worldly affairs.

Big suns every whit as important in their own constellations as ours are frequently victims of an explosion. There was one in the constellation of Perseus early in 1901, and since then two at least have occurred in other celestial groups.

Observation has shown long since that the great orb which is our all in all is a most uncertain character. Sun spots, fire blasts and such like phenomena are by no means the most of which the sun throws off atomic energy and transforms the heavy into light elements, hydrogen, helium, nebium, arborium and what not spells nothing good for this world, and a mere nothing might lead to a disaster any day.

In short, it is bound to come at some time or other. Unfortunately science can give us no idea as to when. Centuries and even hundreds of centuries are as but a moment in the history of the universe, says Professor Flammarion, and for all we know the sun may have millions of years more life before it. No man can tell, though, and just as the strongest of us are struck down in a moment, so the all powerful planet may give out at any time, and when it does it will make but short work of all of us here below.—Boston Transcript.

#### Argentina's Natural Bridge.

In Argentina there is a natural bridge that is one of the most wonderful in the world. It spans the Rio Mendoza and is known as the Inca bridge. But it is the work of nature, says the Scientific American, and not, as was popularly supposed, of the Incas. The road on which it occurs was probably a colonial highway made by the Peruvian Incas, who took advantage of the phenomenon by leading their road over this natural viaduct.

#### Origin of Spoons.

Two natural objects seem to have furnished the model for the spoon to primitive man—the river or sea shell and the leaf of plants. In southern China shell spoons are still used that are closely reproduced in the familiar porcelain spoon of that country, while metal spoons are found in India on which are reproduced even the veins of the leaves from which they were copied.

#### Faint Hope.

Doctor (tentatively): Are you to be allowed to drink beer, eh? Didn't I tell you just a week ago to let the stuff alone? Patient: I know, doctor; but you see, I thought there might have been some progress in medical science since.—New York Post.

#### Mean Fellow.

"Your wife has a muscular affection which renders her speechless. I can cure her, but it will take time."

"Take all the time you want, doc," responded the mean man.—Kansas City Journal.

#### Why It Burns.

There are a number of chemical substances which when applied to the skin will cause a burning sensation, and mustard is one of these. It acts on the tongue and other sensitive parts of the body as an irritant. It causes the blood vessels to swell and discharge some of their contents. If it is left on the skin long enough it will blister. That is what happens when a mustard plaster is applied. Under the mustard plaster we find a red patch caused by the swelling of blood vessels. This causes pressure on the nerves that produces the sensation we call burning.

## Pure Drinking Water.

The geologic resource of greatest value to the health of communities is a supply of pure drinking water. It is generally recognized that a number of diseases, prominent among which are typhoid fever and amebic dysentery, a disease more common in tropical climates, but found also in the United States, are contracted through contaminated water or contaminated food. Therefore a supply of pure water will eliminate one of the sources of such infection.

It is highly desirable to obtain supplies of domestic water from sources other than the shallow wells, some of them open, that are found near many houses. The water obtained from deep wells has percolated through sands and other material for so great a distance that its impurities have been removed by filtration, and it possesses a sanitary value that cannot well be overestimated. For such water is free from the bacteria causing typhoid fever and the protozoa causing amebic dysentery, and its use obviates the necessity for shallow wells that may serve as a breeding place for *Amphibia*, the most quito to which malarial infections is due.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

#### Washington at Night.

Night life comes on swiftly when it gets really started. Night in Washington is a beautiful ball drawing a black velvet, jewel bespangled cloak over white shoulders. The streets are lighted with dull lumens, rather low lamps, artistically perfect lamps that hold dull white, glowing globes. The lamps are very close together. They are the pearls that the girl who about her throat and in her dusky hair.

The White House stands out, glimmering boldly against the black of the foliage. Its lighted windows adorned with tightly drawn curtains. What of national potent may not have happened behind these stately curtains? Perhaps fear has grasped with bravery behind the shelter of the friendly walls; perhaps hatred and love have clashed. Perhaps courtesies have become strong, and surely strong men have wept. Chinthees and women and nations have been hidden behind these friendly blinds.—Margaret D. Sangster, Jr., in Christian Herald.

#### The Jumping Frog Story.

It was in the Angel Camp bar that Mark Twain heard from an ex-convict called Ben Con the jumping frog story. Clemens related it to Alvanus Ward, who urged him to write it, to be included in a book that Ward was publishing. Clemens dithered and sent it to the publishers too late, but they handed it over to a dying paper called the Saturday Press, which gladly gave it place in its columns on Nov. 18, 1883. Professor Shlgwick synthesized it in Greek form for his book "Greek Prose Composition," and thus arose the legend that the jumping frog story originated in ancient Greece, a legend in which Clemens himself believed. Professor Shlgwick undecieved him in 1890 by telling him that the Greek version was merely a translation of Clemens' own work.

#### How Jefferson Dressed.

In dress President Jefferson was governed by comfort rather than by elegance. "Fridge costs more than hunger, thirst and cold," he used to say, and as he lived in an epoch that witnessed a mighty revolution in men's clothing as well as in men's government, monarch's queues and valises giving way to short hair and the useful, ungaily pantaloons, only the watchfulness of his body servant saved him from unbelievable anachronisms of costume. Indeed, in later life at Monticello, where this democrat ruled absolute king, he often wore the garments of several different periods together, like superimposed geological strata or the historic remains in the Roman forum.—Century.

#### B





